FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1848. [NO. 1598.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

GARDEN SEEDS.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON have received a general assortment of Landreth's celebrated GARDEN SEEDS, warranted genuine and of the crop of 1847.

—ALSO—

Sandreth's Rural Register and Almanac for 1848, containing numerous engravings, and useful information for the Farmer and Gardener. Price 10 cents.

Jan'y 11, 1848. 97-6w

WIGS, TOUPETS or SCALPS,
Or Ornamental Hair.

MR THOMAS QUIRK, of 190 Broadway, New York, deems it only necessary to say that he will visit Fayetteville on or about the 13th inst., to aid all requiring his professional services in the way of a moderate or luxuriant Head of Hair, so that all requiring his aid may be in readiness to give him their early call on the announcement of his arrival, as his stay in the town will be limited, owing to engagements at Washington City.

Jan'y 5, 1847. 97tf

THE WHIG BANNER.

THE Editor of the "Communicator" proposes to issue, in addition to his present publication, a newspaper of the size of the Raleigh Register, to be devoted, in part, to the dissemination of Whig principles, and the promotion to office of sterling Whigs only. The title will be "The Whig Banner." It will be published weekly, at $3 per annum, invariably in advance. The first No. will be issued as soon as 200 subscribers are obtained. Such of the Subscribers in Chatham to the "Communicator" as have paid their subscriptions are directly to transfer them to the "Banner," by paying the additional sum of $2 in advance. Persons at a distance who may feel interested in the publication of a Whig paper in Chatham, will exert their influence in procuring subscriptions and forwarding them at their earliest convenience, as, in all probability, the "Banner" will make its appearance about the first of March next. Address

ED. COX, Pittsboro', N. C.

THE COMMUNICATOR.

WILL hereafter be more strictly devoted to the cause of Temperance—and, as such a course alone can be made for the purpose, will be published on a sheet of the size of the Raleigh Register, at only the sum of four hundred dollars cincle enscribed by 2,00 actual subscribers, which would be independent to the undertaking.

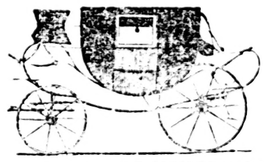
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 12th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay, as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement to

C. P. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 5, 1848. 95tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

HAS just returned from the North, and continues to carry on the business of Coach Making, in the Firm of Gardner & McKethan, at the old stand. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

Philadelphia
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE,
FIFTH, SOUTH OF WALNUT STREET.

THE Spring and Summer Course of Lectures for 1848, will be commenced on Monday, March 6th, 1848, and be continued four months, by the following Faculty:

Jos. McClintock, M. D., General, Special, and Surgical Anatomy.

J. R. Burden, M. D., Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

D. P. Gardner, M. D., Chemistry.

Henry Gibbons, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Louis H. Beatty, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

James McClintock, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

Henry Gibbons, M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.

S. R. McClintock, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Richard Barr, M. D., Prosector of Surgery.

Fee for the full course, $70. Fee for those who have attended two full courses in other Colleges, $40. Matriculation to be paid once only, $5.—Graduation $20. Practical Anatomy, including Recapitulatory Lectures, $10. The Dissecting Rooms will be opened on the 1st of March.

From arrangements now pending there is every reason to hope that the chairs of Institutes of Medicine and Anatomy will be occupied by distinct Professors at an early period.

For further information inquire of

JAMES McCLINTOCK, M. D., Dean,
No. 1 North Eleventh street.

Philadelphia, Dec. 27, 1847. 97-4w

MRS. M. BEVIL.

WOULD be pleased to accommodate six or eight Gentlemen with Board, without Lodging. Her house is on Maiden Lane, within a few minutes walk from the most business part of the town.

Jan'y 1, 1848. 96-3w

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for a Note for 27 dollars and 50 cents, given by me to David McDuffie, dated the 25th of December 1847, as I have not received value for the same, and do not intend to pay it.

PETER BOLTON.

Cumberland county, Jan. 5, 1848. 97-3wp

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Presbytery of Fayetteville having, at their late Stated Sessions, adopted the Cumberland Academy as their Presbyterial School, and having unanimously elected the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., as Principal of the same, the Board of Trustees of said Academy, as appointed by Presbytery, would announce to the public, that they have heard the report of the Committee appointed to correspond with Dr. Colton in reference to his election to the Principal charge of the aforesaid Academy, and that he will be expected to be in this country, ready to take charge of the same, about the first of March next. But the Cumberland Academy will be open for the reception of Pupils on the 12th day of January 1848, under the instruction and government of an experienced and highly competent Assistant Teacher, Col. Alexander D. McLean, who will occupy in principal charge until the Principal himself arrives, and then will take the chair of Assistant Teacher. The Board would further say, that this Academy, now the School of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, and under their immediate control and patronage, is situated twenty-five miles North from Fayetteville, within a few miles of the stage road from Fayetteville to Raleigh, on a pleasant, retired, and decidedly healthy location, accessible from any direction, and, in short, just such a place as the Board feel fully prepared to recommend to parents and guardians as a safe retreat for their sons and wards, from all the ordinary sources of temptation to vice to which inexperienced youth, away from parental care, are sometimes exposed. The Board expect, in pursuance of the order and will of Presbytery, to present for the patronage of the public a School second to none in its rises in the State, and act on terms as cheap as will be consistent with safe continuation of the enterprise itself.

Tuition Fees will be $4, $5, and $8 a Quarter, according to the advancement or branches pursued by the Pupil. Good Board can be obtained for $6 per month, including washing—the rooms are furnished by the Board for the use of Students. Board at the above rates can be obtained either in the Stewards Hall or in private families, as parents may prefer.

In view of the foregoing considerations, the Board feel confident that the Cumberland Academy, under the instruction and government of the distinguished and experienced Principal and Assistant Teachers, will be in every sense such an Institution as will be for the same time worthy of the Presbytery of Fayetteville and adequate to the wants of the community generally.

By order of the Board

A. D. CAMPBELL,
HENRY ELLIOT,
Committee.

January 4, 1848 96tf

TO BUILDERS.

THE undersigned, being a Committee on Building, appointed by the Board of Trustees of the Cumberland Academy, will meet at Stoneville, in the town of said Academy, on the 12th day of January 1848, to let out to the lowest bidder the following Jobs, viz:—One large commodious Dancing House, designed as a public room and Steward's house, to be neatly finished off in workmanlike style; also, a large Dining Room, as an addition to the present Steward's house; also, to complete the present Academical Dormitory with a Porch and front together with some other minor jobs which will be pointed out on the ground. Builders and Joiners will please notice the above, and for further particulars will apply to any member of the undersigned Committee. Conditions and terms made known on the day above specified.

A. S. McNEILL,
ALEXR MURCHISON,
JNO W. McKAY,
A. D CAMPBELL,
Committee.

July 1, 1847. 90-3w

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Thomas L. Hybart, will expose to public sale, on Wednesday the 29th of the present month, an improved LOT on the West side of Green street, with a good Office thereon, now occupied by Dr. Thos N. Cameron.

Also, a small Lot on Campbellton.

Also, a Tract of Land on the Murchison Road, about six miles from town, containing 100 acres.

Also, sundry articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a small lot of Books.

At the same time will be sold a likely young NEGRO BOY, aged about sixteen years, if not earlier disposed of.

The Negro Boy will be sold for Cash, or a Note negotiable at Bank. The other property will be disposed of on terms to be announced before the sale.

ROBERT STRANGE, Jr.
J. G. SHEPHERD.

July 3, 1848. 96ts

HENRIETTA
STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

Steamers HENRIETTA,
EVERGREEN,
FAYETTEVILLE.
Tow Boats B. RUSH,
NELSON,
DILIGENCE,
POST BOY,
H. CLAY,
SAM PATCH.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company offer the above Line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late REDUCED RATES.

☞ Any Goods consigned to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place FREE OF COMMISSIONS.

This Company has good and sufficient Warehouses at the River, and will receive and forward goods for the interior, at the lowest customary rates of commissions, and with no charge for storage; and haul the usual drayage.

Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of commissions.

All letters addressed to "Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company," at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1, 1848. 96tf

New Tailoring Establishment.

THE undersigned have taken the New Store at the West end of the Lafayette Hotel, and next door to Mrs. McRae's Dwelling, where they will carry on the business of TAILORING in all its branches.

They will always keep the latest fashions for Gentlemen's clothing.

They flatter themselves their work will compare with any Tailoring done in the State, either in cut or workmanship of the garment.

HUGH GRAHAM,
A. J. WOODWARD.

Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 95-6m

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
AND
Fancy and Plaid Worsted GOODS.

WE have on hand a large assortment of plain black, fancy satin and chameleon striped and figd Silks; 3-4 and 4-4 fancy plaid raw Silks; Mexican, gala, and other worsted Plaids; Mouslin de Laines, Cashmeres, plain and fancy Alpacas, and rich colored Canton and French winter Ginghams.

Likewise, an assortment of Venitian and Ingrain Carpetings; Druggets and Rugs; twilled and London Duffel negro Blankets; two Whitney bed and cradle Blankets, various sizes—all of which we will now offer at reduced prices, in order to make room for our Spring Stock.

—ALSO—

"Old Virginia" Chewing Tobacco—a very superior article, which we will sell in quantities to suit purchasers, (if not wanting less than a pound.)

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

January 1, 1848. 96-tf-Feb

NEW BOOKS.

A VARIETY of New Books just received, among which are, the 52d vol. English Common Law Reports; 30th vol. English Chancery Reports; Smith on Contracts; Saunders on Pleading and Evidence; Lutes Equity; and other Law Books.

Wood's Practice of Medicine; Dunglisson's Dictionary and Pysiology.

Alamonte, the N. C. Novel; Arthur's Rising in the World; Campaign Sketches of the War in Mexico; Hooker's Maxims; Cox's Drawing Cards, &c. &c.

Jan'y 3. E. J. HALE.

A TEACHER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN of proper character, qualified to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, in addition to the usual course of English instruction, may obtain a situation with ample compensation from the tuition fees, or a liberal salary, on application to Dr. J. H. Montgomery, J. L. Christian, Esq., or Col. Jas. L. Grimes, either personally or by letter addressed to Lynchburgville, Montgomery County, N. C., or terms &c. will be stated at this office.

Jan. 3, 1848. 96-4w

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Surgeon Dentist,

INFORMS the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of attending to his profession. He has opened an Office adjoining the Lafayette Hotel, where he will be ready at all times to wait on those who may favor him with a call.

Dr. Gilchrist having had a successful practice for the last six years, flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

Letters attended to at their residences, if requested.

July 1, 1848 96-3m

JAMES BANKS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fayetteville, N. C.

WILL Practice in the County and Superior Courts of Richmond, Robeson, and Cumberland.

July 1, 1845. 90-3m

RALEIGH
Classical, Mathematical, and Military Academy.

THE year is divided into two Sessions of five months each: the first Session beginning on the first day of January, the second session on the first of July.

Terms of Tuition—Payable in advance.

For the Classics,	$20
For common English branches,	15
For English including the higher branches of Mathematics, the same as the Classics	
For Modern Languages,	10
For Book keeping,	8
For Down or Stokes—Reading, Writing and Spelling,	12
For any and higher studies, as circumstances of	3
For Military Tactics no charge.	

Instructers.

Classical Department, J. M. LOVEDAY, Preceptor.
Mathematical and Military do. S. M. PRESTON
Modern Languages, Monsieur BRADY.
Book keeping, J. S. NICHOLS.
Juvenile Department, ROBT WHITEHURST.

Board can be had with the Principal at a very low price.

To prevent unnecessary expenses, the pocket-money of Students should be deposited with the Principal.

Raleigh, Dec. 1847. 93-6t

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1847.

John Williams, Moley Williams, *et als.*, Heirs at Law of Joel Williams, dec'd, *ex* Elly Williams, widow of said deceased.

Petition to sell Real and Personal Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elly Williams, the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Elly Williams to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in February next, and plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the Real and Personal Estate of the said Joel Williams, dec'd, will be sold agreeably to the Will of said deceased.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Clinton, the 3d Monday in November, A. D. 1847, and 72d year of American Independence.

THOMAS I. FAISON, Clk.

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 95-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1847.

William Powell, Bethune B. McKenzie, Daniel B. Nicholson, Alexander Martin, and Alexander McDonald, *against* Daniel P. McDonald and wife Margaret Ann, and Charles Zimmerman and wife Hannah.

ORIGINAL BILL, praying that the Defendants may be decreed by this Honorable Court to make to the Plaintiffs a legal title to such interest as they may be entitled to have in a certain lot of Land, together with the improvements thereon, in the town of Rockingham, and to surrender to the said Plaintiffs the possession of the said lot of Land.

IN this cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said Defendants, Daniel P. McDonald and wife Margaret Ann, and Chas. Zimmerman and wife Hannah, are residents of the State of South Carolina and not of the State of North Carolina: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Bill of the Plaintiffs, otherwise the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Bill will be heard ex parte.

Witness, John Worthy Cameron, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the fourth Monday of September A. D. 1847, and the 72d year of American Independence.

Issued the 15th day of December, A. D. 1847.

J. W. CAMERON, C. M. E.

[Pr. adv. $4 00.] 95-6w

NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving an unusually large stock of articles in his line, comprising all the variety of

School Books

Commonly used in this part of the State; a larger stock of

Law, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books.

Than he has usually kept; cheap and superfine Cap and Letter Papers, Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, Quills, Steel Pens, Red, Black, Blue, and Indelible Ink, Slates, fine Pen and Pocket Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Diamond Pointed Gold Pens, with or without the case, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, beautiful Note Papers, Envelopes, Inkstands, &c.

All of which he will sell, wholesale or retail, at his customary low prices.

E. J. HALE

Sept. 27.

NEW BOOKS.

Wilkes's Exploring Expedition, 5 vols. very cheap.

The Statesman's Manual, containing all the Messages of all the Presidents, with a Memoir of each, and a History of their Administrations; 2 large vols.

Bancroft's History of the U. S.; 3 vols.
Cooper's Naval History.
Fremont's Oregon.
Watson's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations.
Masonic Chart and Freemason's Monitor.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico.
" " Peru.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Oct. 1847.

INVALUABLE
FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on the Uses of the Lungs, Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, and Diseases of the Heart. On the Laws of Longevity, and mode of preserving male and female health, symmetry and beauty; exposing causes and cure of those diseases that produce Consumption, or shorten life, as Affections of the Skin, Spine, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Liver, Scrofula, Piles, Gravel, and Female Complaints. Its rules, easy, practical, and pure, form a guide to perfect health and long life. 28 Engravings, 324 pages, 50 cents. Postage 9½ cents. By SAMUEL SHELDON FITCH, A. M. M. D., at 707 Broadway, New York.

Any person remitting fifty cents, free, will receive one copy, by mail, to any part The Trade supplied.

Jan'y 1847. 50-ow1y

FOR the cure of Headache, Giddiness, Sick Rheum, Rheumatism, Hæmorrhoids, Dyspepsia, Piles, Worms, Dropsy, Asthma, Lethargy of the Skin, Fevers of all Kinds, Colds, Gout, Gravel, Female Complaints, Nervous Complaints, and all other Diseases arising from IMPURITIES of the BLOOD, and MORBID SECRETIONS OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

Every disease to which the human frame is subject, originates from impurities of the blood or derangement of the digestive organs. These Pills being compounded exclusively of such ingredients as nature intended should operate on the impurities of the Human System, strike at the root of the disease, removing all impurities from the body, opening the pores externally and internally, expurging all foreign and obnoxious particles from the Circle, so that the blood, of which it is the organ, must be thoroughly purified—necessarily securing a free and vigorous action to the Heart, Lungs, Liver and Stomach, thereby restoring health, by opening the pores, cleansing the veins and arteries, unimpeding all the natural veins and purifying the blood; they render the system not only thoroughly sound, but also impervious to disease, even when all other means have failed.

Over the last twelve months, more than one hundred cases of the *most aggravated* forms of Dyspepsia have been cured by the Medicine, working directly the Blue Pill, and almost every other means had been resorted to without any benefit, and when death stared its miserable victim fully in the face.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

DR. GORDON'S PILLS.
GREAT ARRIVAL!

30 *Bushels or* 25,000 *Boxes of Dr. Gordon's Family Pills.*

THE vast and increasing demand for this new and justly celebrated Medicine, and the numerous cures they are daily effecting in all portions of the country where they have been introduced, of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Bilious Diseases, with their well known attendants, Sick Headache, &c., has induced the undersigned to make arrangements to receive their stocks direct from the Proprietor, and would say to their numerous customers that they are prepared to supply them, wholesale or retail, at New York prices.

1, 2 & 3 per dozen, or 25 cents per box

By P. MELVIN COHEN, No. 19 Hayne st.

☞ A full stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, and on inquiry will be found in all country Stores.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

TESTIMONIALS.—Extract of a letter from Dr. Waines, of Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1846: "Your Pills are the mildest in their operations, and yet most powerful in their effects of any that I have ever met with in a practice of eight and twenty years. Their action on the chyle and hence on the impurities of the blood, is evidently very surprising."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Henry Hall, of Quebec, L. C., March 6, 1845: "For bilious fevers, sick headaches, torpidity of the bowels, and enlargement of the spleen, Dr. Peters' Pills are an excellent medicine."

For sale by all the Druggists in Augusta, Hamburg, and in Charleston by P. M. COHEN.

Also, for sale by the Druggists generally, HARRISON'S OINTMENT, an unfailing remedy in the cure of all kinds of Wounds, Sores, Scalds and Burns, and the Piles. ☞ Price 50 cents.

☞ A fresh stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, E. J. HALE, and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

August 10. 76-ow1y

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1847.

James Brown and wife and others, *ex* Marinaduke Powell, Administrator of Dorothy Robbins, *et al.* Petition for sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jesse Faulk and wife Lucy, and William Williamson and wife Prudence, Defendants in said Petition, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Jesse Faulk and wife Lucy, and William Williamson and wife Prudence, to personally appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for this county, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday in February, A. D. 1848, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso as to them, and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Thomas M. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 10th day of December, A. D. 1847.

THOS. M. SMITH, C. C. C.

[Pr adv $3 25.] 94-6w

NOTICE.

THE Agency of the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia, in this place, is discontinued. No Policies will hereafter be renewed, and no new risks taken.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW,
late Agents, &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

CROCKERY.

AN excellent assortment common CROCKERY, suitable for Country Merchants. For sale by JNO. M. ROSE.

Nov. 22, 1847. 90tf

Fancy Goods, Toys, and Perfumery.

JUST received, a large assortment. For sale at PRIOR'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

Manufacturers' Articles.

600 DOZEN Power Loom Pickers,
150 sides Belt Leather,
100 do Picker do,
50 dozen Lace do,
50 do Roller do, Calf & Sheep,
25,000 Warp and Filling Bobbins,
60 casks Potato STARCH,
50 dozen Shuttles, (assorted,)
45 lbs Russia Isinglass, (genuine,)
10,000 Glass STEPS,
400 gross Steel Nails,
8 casks Emery, (assorted,

Together with other articles used in Cotton and Woollen Factories. Orders received for Cotton and Worsted Harness, Steel and Cane Reeds, Bobbins, for Stretchers, Sperders, Twisters, Danforth, Throstle, &c. &c.

Agent for A. Meneely's Bells, of any size, for Churches, Factories, Steamboats, &c.

Also, Manufacturer's Machine Cards, of superior quality.

JOHN H. HASKELL, Eutaw st. Baltimore.

Dec. 13, 1847. 94-6w

Editorial Correspondence of the Observer.

The following extract is from a letter of a native of this county, who emigrated to Georgia some years ago, much to our regret:—

"GROGGIA, December 20, 1847.

"*Mr. Hale:* Believing that you wish to know something of my history since I left N. Carolina, for your satisfaction I will give you a few items. I purchased land within a few days after my arrival in this country; my first business was to prepare to raise support for my family, and in doing this I worked for three long years with all the zeal which love for a new country can inspire—contending with difficulties which I had not thought of while in Carolina—before I was able to sell one dollar's worth of produce. My next business was to build what houses I still needed, and notwithstanding my two last crops yielded considerably more than any family required, I find, at the end of five and a half years, that I still lack a comfortable dwelling house, which I aim to erect during the next year;—thus, you will perceive, that to make myself comfortable will have cost me seven years incessant toil. I verily believe, that among my friends in Carolina, where I had a knowledge of the business of the country, I could have done as much in four years, because in a strange country a man has to contend with many disadvantages which he never feels where he is acquainted. The manner of doing business, and the sources to which the people look for their profits, are all new to him, and of course the time spent in making himself acquainted with these matters is lost. I have travelled some since I have been in Georgia, and find many Carolinians, and can assure you that my history is not worse than the history of thousands; and many, perhaps eight-tenths, wish themselves back in the good old North State. Facts like these, incontrovertible as they are, ought to be sufficient of themselves to stop all those new States of their fancied greatness, and bring them down to a level with old North Carolina, thereby removing from the breast of many a man that itching desire to leave the land of his nativity, and take his chance in the land that abounds with fictitious wealth. I say, alas for Carolina! the rail roads which she has built are not very profitable, and those which she ought to build are not yet done; her mineral and agricultural resources but partially developed—and not for lack of that capital and enterprise which the sprit of emigration has swept from her soil. I have no pecuniary interest in Carolina, yet I have a principle of State pride in my breast that causes me to wish that I may live to see the day when this tide of emigration may cease, and each one of her sons may consider himself at home on her soil, and use all the means in his power to raise his State to that elevated position for which nature has designed her."

Five hundred and eighty five persons sat down to the dinner at Philadelphia given to Commodore Stockton on Thursday afternoon.

The Commodore responded to a toast complimenting his services. He goes for increasing the army, in order to evilize Mexico and extend to that people the benefits of civil and religious liberty. For this purpose he is reported to have said that "*fifty thousand* more men must be sent to Mexico," and "the war to be prolonged for fifty years" if need be, though it should cost money enough "to demand from us *each year the half of all that we possess.*" And these sentiments are said to have been loudly and repeatedly applauded.

National Intelligencer.

Explanation.—We well remember, that when the newspapers, three or four years ago, were in the habit of publishing the votes taken on board of steamboats, the locofoco editors swore in their rage that all steamboat travellers were Whigs, the democrats staying at home and minding their own business. Now this, we take it, explains Mr. Polk's veto of the river bill. He cares not how many travellers on steamboats are killed by snags and sawyers, for he thinks they are *all* Whigs. He has no notion of letting the public money be used for saving Whig lives.

Prentice.

Leap Year in 1848.—The ensuing year will give those lovely tyrants, the ladies, the privilege of making love. The gentlemen must remain in a state of calm quiescence for at least three hundred and sixty-six days, during which time they will not be permitted to refuse any lady who shall make love to them. To prove this to be the case, and that it is no new notion of ours, we will quote an extract from an old volume, published in the year 1606, and entitled "Courtship, Love and Matrimonie."

"Albeit, it is now a parte of the Common Lawe, in regard to the social relations of life, that as often as every besextile year doth return, the ladies have the sole privilege during the time it continueth, of making love unto the men, which they may doe either by wordes or lookes, as unto them it seemeth proper; and, moreover, no man will be entitled to the benefit of clergy who dothe refuse to accept the offers of a ladye, or who dothe in any wise treat her proposal with slight or contumely."

Long ago as the above was printed, it seems to have been a "parte of the common lawe" that the ladies should have the sole privilege of making love every fourth year, and what was then binding as common law is equally binding now, since it has never been superseded by any statute

SPEECH OF Mr. CALHOUN,
In the Senate of the United States, January 4, 1848, upon his Resolutions.

Resolved, That to conquer Mexico and to hold it, either as a province or to incorporate it in the Union, would be inconsistent with the avowed object for which the war has been prosecuted; a departure from the settled policy of the Government; in conflict with its character and genius; and in the end, subversive of our free and popular institutions.

Resolved, That no line of policy in the further prosecution of the war should be adopted which may lead to consequences so disastrous.

Mr. CALHOUN said:—In offering, Senators, these resolutions for your consideration, I have been governed by the reason which induced me to oppose the war, and by the same considerations I have been ever since guided. In alluding to my opposition to the war, I do not intend to notice the reasons which governed me on that occasion, further than is necessary to explain my motives upon the present. I opposed the war then, not only because I considered it unnecessary and that it might have been easily avoided; not only because I thought the President had no authority to order a portion of the territory in dispute and in possession of the Mexicans, to be occupied by our troops; not only because I believed the allegations upon which it was sanctioned by Congress were unfounded in truth, but from high considerations of reason and policy, because I believed it would lead to great and serious evils to the country, and greatly endanger its free institutions.

But after the war was declared, and had received the sanction of the government, I acquiesced in what I could not prevent, and which it was impossible for me to arrest; and I then felt it to be my duty to limit my course so as to give that direction to the conduct of the war as would, as far as possible, prevent the evil and danger with which, in my opinion, it threatened the country and its institutions. For this purpose, at the last session, I suggested to the Senate a defensive line, and for that purpose I now offer these resolutions.—This, and this only, is the motive which governs me. I am moved by no personal nor party considerations. My object is neither to sustain the Executive nor to strengthen the opposition; but simply to discharge an important duty to the country. But I shall express my opinion upon all points with boldness and independence, such as becomes a Senator who has nothing to ask, either from the government or from the people; and whose only aim is to diminish, to the smallest possible amount, the evils incident to this war. But, when I come to notice those points in which I differ from the President, I shall do it with all the decorum which is due to the Chief Magistrate of the Union.

When I suggested a defensive line, at the last session, this country had in its possession, through the means of its arms, ample territory, and stood in a condition to force indemnity. Before then, the successes of our arms had gained all the contiguous portions of Mexico, and our army has ever since held all that it is desirable to hold—that portion whose population is sparse and on that account the more desirable to be held. For I hold it in reference to this war a fundamental principle, that when we receive territorial indemnity it shall be unoccupied territory.

In offering a defensive line, I did it because I believed that in the first place it was the only certain mode of terminating the war successfully. I did it also because I believed that it would be a vast saving of the sacrifice of human life; but above all, I did so because I saw that any other line of policy would expose us to tremendous evil, which these resolutions were intended to guard against. The President took a different view. He recommended a vigorous prosecution of the war—not for conquest—that was disavowed—but for the purpose of conquering peace; that is, to compel Mexico to sign a treaty making a sufficient cession of territory to indemnify this Government both for the claims of its citizens and for the expenses of the war. Sir, I opposed this policy. I opposed it among other reasons, because I believed that if the war should be ever so successful, there was great hazard to us at least, that the object intended to be effected by it would not be accomplished. Congress thought differently; ample provisions in men and money were granted for carrying on the war. The campaign has terminated. It has been as successful as the Executive of the country could possibly have calculated. Victory after victory has followed in succession, without a single reverse. Santa Anna was repelled and defeated with all forces—Vera Cruz and the Castle were carried with it. Jalapa, Perote, and Puebla fell, and after two great triumphs of our army, the gates of Mexico opened to us. Well, sir, what has been accomplished? What has been done? Has the avowed object of the war been attained? Have we conquered peace? Have we obtained a treaty? Have we obtained any indemnity?—No, sir; not a single object contemplated has been effected; and what is worse, our difficulties are greater now than they were then, and the objects, forsooth, more difficult to reach than they were before the campaign commenced.

Now Senators have asked what has caused this complete discomfiture of the views of the Executive for which men and money were granted? It is not to be charged to our troops; they have done all that skill and gallantry was capable of effecting. It must be charged somewhere, and where is it to be charged, but upon the fact that the plan of the campaign was erroneous, that the object pursued was a mistake. We aimed at indemnity in a wrong way. If we had aimed directly to it, we had the means to accomplish it directly; they were in our hands. But, sir, we aimed at indemnity through a treaty. We could not reach it by a treaty with Mexico, and Mexico by refusing to treat simply, could defeat the whole object which we had in view. We put out of our own power and in her hands to say, when the war should terminate.

We have for all our vast expenditure of money; for all the loss of blood and men—we have nothing but the military glory which the campaign has furnished.

We cannot, I presume, estimate the expenses of the campaign at less than 40,000,000 of dollars. (I cannot compute the sum with any degree of precision, but I believe I may say about that sum) and between the sword and disease, many thousands of lives, probably five, six, or seven thousand have been sacrificed; and all this for nothing at all.

But it is said that the occupancy of a defensive line would have been as expensive as the campaign itself. The President has assigned many reasons for that opinion, and the Secretary of War has done the same. I have examined these reasons with care. This is not the proper occasion to discuss them; but I must say, with all possible deference, they are to my mind utterly fallacious. I will put the question in a general point of view, and satisfy the minds of Senators that such is the case.

The line proposed by myself, extending from the Pacific Ocean to the Paso del Norte, would have been covered by the Gulf of California, and wilderness peopled by hostile tribes of Indians; and for its defence, nothing would have been needed beyond a few vessels of war stationed in the Gulf, and a single regiment. From the Paso del Norte to its mouth, we can readily estimate the amount of force necessary for its defence. It was a frontier between Texas and Mexico when Texas had not more than 150,000 of a population—without any standing army whatever, and very few troops. Yet for seven years Texas maintained that frontier line; and that, too, when Mexico was far more consolidated than she is now, when her revolutions were not so frequent, her resources in money were much greater, and Texas her only opponent. Can any man believe that Mexico, exhausted as she now is—prostrated as she has been—defeated—can any man believe that it will cost as much to defend that frontier as the last campaign has cost! No, sir. I will hazard nothing in asserting that the very interest of the money spent in the last campaign would have secured that line for an indefinite period, and that the men who have lost their lives would have been more than sufficient to defend it.

So much for the past; we now come to the commencement of another campaign; and the question is, what shall be done! The same measures are proposed. It is still "a vigorous prosecution of the war." The measures are identically the same. It is not for conquest—that is now as emphatically disowned as it was in the first instance. The object is not to hurl Mexico out of the list of nations, for the President is as emphatic in the expression of his desire to maintain the nationality of Mexico. He desires to see her an independent and flourishing community, and assigns strong and cogent reasons for all that. Well, sir, the question is now, what ought to be done? We are now coming to the practical question. Shall we aim at carrying on another vigorous campaign under present circumstances?

Mr. President, I have examined this question with care, and I repeat, that I cannot support the recommendations of the President. There are many and powerful reasons, stronger than those which existed at the commencement of the last campaign, to justify my opposition now.—The cost in money will be vastly greater. There is a bill for ten additional regiments now before the Senate, and another bill providing for twenty regiments of volunteers, has been reported, making in all, not less, I suppose, than twenty-five thousand troops, raising the number of troops in the service, as, I presume, the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs can inform you,—to not much less than seventy thousand in the whole. Well, sir, the expense will be much more than that of the last campaign. It will cost not much short of sixty millions of dollars.

Now, sir, what is the condition of the money market at present? Last year it was most flourishing. An unfortunate famine in Europe created a great demand for our agricultural products. The balance of trade was in our favor. If money poured out at one end of the sub-treasury, it poured in at the other. But how stands the case now? We stand now with a drain both ways. The exchanges are in our favor, and therefore, instead of gold and silver, drafts founded on exports will be remitted. The exchanges in Mexico must be met either by remittances in gold and silver or by drafts drawn in favor of British merchants, or other capitalists there, which must be cashed here and also transmitted abroad. Now, sir, what will be the operation of this state of things?—How long can this continue? What is the present price of treasury notes and of stocks in the market? Are they above par? No, sir. I see them quoted below par. I understand the treasury notes are sensibly below par and stocks still lower. Now what is to be the result? So long as treasury notes are below par—so long as they are the cheaper medium—the end of it will be, that treasury notes will go into the treasury and specie come out of it.—There is very great danger that at last your treasury will be drained to the bottom.

Now, sir, in this state of things, what can possibly follow? A great commercial crisis—a great financial crisis—even possibly, a suspension of the banks. I do not pretend to deal in the language of panic. But there is danger of all this, of which there was not the slightest apprehension at the commencement of last Session. At present, there is great danger. The great difficulty in prosecuting your campaign will be to obtain money. Men you may raise, but money it will be difficult to get. I lately conversed with a gentleman who ought to know these things better than myself; and he supposed that five millions of dollars would be required even in the shape of treasury notes or stocks to carry on the campaign. I asked at what price money could be had; and the reply was

that it would be at the rate of ninety for one hundred, which would be rather more than seven per cent, I believe.

But, sir, these are not the only objections, formidable as they are. The farther you proceed, the difficulties will increase. I do not see the slightest chance that can tend to the realization of what it is avowed the prosecution of the war is intended to accomplish. The object is to obtain a treaty. We no longer hear of conquering a peace, but of obtaining an honorable treaty; the meaning of which is neither more nor less, than that we are to obtain a treaty from Mexico, giving us a cession of land equal to the whole indemnity already stated in the former part of my remarks. Well, sir, as it strikes me, whether the war is successful or unsuccessful, it must certainly end in the defeat of the object, for the attainment of which, it is avowedly prosecuted. If the war be unsuccessful, I need not argue the point. If we should be baffled in our arms—as I trust we will not be, and I think is not very likely to be the case—but if circumstances should prove unfortunate for us, and we should not be able to accomplish, in a military point of view, what is characterized as a vigorous prosecution of the war, then, certainly there will be no treaty. I take higher ground. I insist upon it that the more successfully this war is prosecuted, the more certain will be the defeat of the object designed to be accomplished, whilst the objects disavowed will be accomplished. How is a successful war to be carried on? What is the object of it? What is it intended to effect? I can see but one thing to be effected. It is to suppress all resistance in Mexico, to overpower and disperse her army, to overthrow her civil government, and to leave her without any farther power of resistance. Well, Mr. President, if that be done, what is the result? How are you to get an honorable peace? It takes but one party to make war—two parties to make peace. If all authority in Mexico be overthrown, if there be no legitimate power with whom to negotiate, how are you to accomplish those objects which it is proclaimed this vigorous prosecution of the war is intended to effect? Sir, you are defeated by your success. That will be the clear and inevitable result. But what do you accomplish? The very object which you disavow! For if the war should be so prosecuted, where will be the nationality of Mexico? Where her separate existence? Where this free republic with whom you desire to treat? Gone! We have blotted her out of the list of nations. She has become a mere mass of individuals without any political existence, and the sovereignty of the country, at least for the time being, is transferred to us. Now, Mr. President, this is not only a conclusion from reasoning upon this subject, but it is one to which, if I understand the President aright, he comes with a single exception, and that, a mere contingency not likely to take place. The President has very much the same conception of the object of a vigorous war as I have presented. He says that the great difficulty of getting peace, results from this, that the people of Mexico are divided under factious chieftains, and that the chieftain in power dare not give peace because his rival would then be able to turn him out; and that the only way to remedy this evil and obtain a treaty, is to put down the whole of them. Well, what is to be done then? Is the thing to stop there? No. We are then to build up again and establish under our power and protection a republican form of government from the citizens who are well disposed, which he says are numerous and are prevented from obtaining it, only by fear of those military chiefs. And it is with this government, sir, which is to grow up under the encouragement and protection of our army—to be established by their authority—that it is proposed to treat in order to obtain peace. I must confess I am a little at a loss to see how a free and independent republic can grow up under the protection and authority of its conqueror. I do not see how such a government can be established under his authority. I can readily understand how an aristocracy—how a kingly government—a despotism, might be established by a conqueror. But how a free and independent republic can grow up under such circumstances, is to me incomprehensible. I had always supposed that republican government was the spontaneous work of the people—that it came from the people—from the hearts of the people;—that it was supported by the hearts of the people, and that it required no support—no protection from any quarter whatever. But, sir, it seems that these are antiquated notions—obsolete ideas,—and that we may now manufacture republics to order, by authority of a conquering government.

But suppose, sir, all these difficulties surmounted. How can you make a free government in Mexico? Where are your materials? It is to be, I presume, a confederated government like our own.—Where is the intelligence in Mexico adequate to the construction of such a government? That is what she has been aiming at for twenty odd years, but so utterly incompetent are her people for the work, that it has been a complete failure from beginning to end. The great body of the intelligence and wealth of Mexico is concentered in the priesthood, who are altogether disinclined to that form of government. Then the owners of the haciendas—the large planters of the country, who comprise almost all the remaining mass of intelligence, are without opportunities of concert and destitute of the means of forming such a government. Sir, such a government would be impossible—and if put up, would tumble down the very next day after our protection was withdrawn.

It appears to me to be a far more plausible plan, if it is determined to have peace, to sustain the government that now exists in Mexico; or rather to refrain from putting it down. Let it grow up and mature itself. I have conversed with several of the officers of the army—men of intelligence—on this subject, and all agree in the opinion that the mere shadow of a government at which now remains at Queretaro, will have no authority whatever, and that if we were to make a peace in any degree conformatory to our view of what a peace ought to be, the very moment we withdraw, it would all be overthrown; and what then? The very country assigned to us by the peace for an indemnity, we must either hold defensively and be brought back ultimately to the defensive line, which would be the end of the whole of it; or, return and renew this war till it terminates in the conquest of the country.

I protest utterly against this government undertaking to build up any government in Mexico with the pledge of protection. The party placed in power must be inevitably overthrown, and we will be under the solemn obligation to return and reinstate them in power; and that would occur again and again, till the country would fall into our hands precisely as Hindostan fell into the hands of the English. This very conquest of Hindostan which we have been censuring for years and years, ever since I recollect, was the result of mistaken policy, leading on from step to step, each one deeper and deeper,—scarcely any design of conquest being entertained, but ultimately conquest became unavoidable and it was necessary not only to hold the country, but to conquer the adjacent territory.

Well, sir, if this contingency follows—if the Executive fails in establishing another government there under our encouragement and protection, and if the government itself shall refuse to make a treaty with us on such terms as we will accept in regard to indemnity, then the President himself agrees that he must take the very course which I have said would be the inevitable consequence of a vigorous prosecution of the war. The President says in substance, after having attempted to build up such a government—after having employed the best efforts to secure peace upon the most liberal terms, if all fail, I now give my own words —if all fail, we must hold on to the occupation of the country, we must take the measure of indemnity into our own hands, and enforce such terms as the honor of the country demands. Now, sir, what is this? Is it not an acknowledgment, that if this factitious government which is aimed at, cannot be built up, we must make a conquest of the whole country and occupy it?—can words be stronger? "Occupy the country."—Take the full measure of indemnity;—no defensive line—no treaty;—and enforce terms;—terms on whom? on the government?—No—no—no. It is to enforce the terms on the people individually; that is to say, to establish a government over them in the form of provinces.

Well, the President is right. If in the vigorous prosecution of the war, as the President proposes, the contingency should fail, and the chance of its failure are many, there will be no retreating—Every argument against calling back the army, as they designate it—against taking a defensive line, which is now advanced, will have double force after you have spent sixty millions of dollars, and have acquired possession of the whole of Mexico. The interests in favor of keeping us there will be much more influential then than now. The army itself will be larger. Those who live by the war—a large and powerful body —the numerous contractors, the sutlers, the merchants, the speculators in the lands and mines of Mexico, and all engaged every way, directly or indirectly in the progress of the war, and absorbing the whole expenditures, will be all averse to retiring, and will swell the cry in favor of continuing and extending conquest. The President talks, sir, of taking indemnity into our hands; then, but why not take indemnity now? We are much nearer indemnity now, than we will be at the end of the next campaign, when we shall have sixty millions added to the expenditure of the last forty. What will you then have to indemnify you? Nothing but a Mexican population, on whom you are to impose taxation in all forms and shapes; and amongst which you will have to maintain in an army of, at least forty thousand men; according to the Senator from Mississippi, 'Mr. Davis,'—not a very large number, for he says, that the seventy-three thousand men now there are in danger. That then is no indemnity at all. You will never get enough in that way to meet your expenditures. It will all have to come out of the pockets of the people of the United States; and after all the talk of indemnity, of pushing on this war vigorously to success, at the end of the next campaign, instead of indemnity, you will have a heavy pecuniary burden imposed upon the present and succeeding generation.

Well, Mr. President, we have now come to the solemn question proposed by these resolutions. I have shown where this line of policy will, in all probability, lead you—I may say, will inevitably lead you, unless some unexpected contingency should prevent. It will lead to the blotting out of the nationality of Mexico, and the throwing of eight or nine millions of people without a government on your hands. It will compel you, in all probability, to assume the government, for, I think, there will be very little prospect of your retiring. You must either hold the country as a province or incorporate it into your union. Shall we do either? That's the question. Far from us be such an act, and for the reasons contained in the resolutions.

The first of these reasons is this: it would be inconsistent with the avowed object for which the war has been prosecuted. That needs no argument after what has been said. Since the commencement of the war till this moment, every man has disavowed the intention of conquest—of extinguishing the existence of Mexico as a people. It has been constantly proclaimed that the only object was indemnity. And yet, sir, as events are moving on, what we disavow may be accomplished, and what we have avowed may be defeated. Sir, this result will be a dark and lasting imputation on either the sincerity or the intelligence of this country; on its sincerity because, so opposite to your own avowals; on your intelligence, for the want of a clear foresight in so plain a case as not to discern the consequences.

Sir, we have heard how much glory our country has acquired in this war. I acknowledge it to the full amount, Mr. President, so far as military glory is concerned. The army has done nobly—chivalrously—they have conferred honor on the country, for which I sincerely thank them.

Mr. President, I believe all our thanks will be confined to our army. So far as I know in the civilized world, there is no approbation of the conduct of the civil portion of our power. On the contrary, every where the declaration is made, that we are an ambitious, unjust, hard people, more given to war than any people of modern times. Whether this be true or not, it is not for me to inquire. I am speaking now merely of the reputation which we bear abroad. I believe, for as much as we have gained in military reputation abroad, I regret to perceive, we have lost in our political and civil reputation.—Now sir, much as I regard military glory—much as I rejoice to behold our people in possession of the indomitable energy and courage which surmount all difficulties, and which class them as among the first military people of the age, I would be very sorry indeed that our government should lose any reputation for wisdom, moderation, discretion, justice, and those other high qualities which have distinguished us in the early stages of our history.

The next reason which my resolutions assign, is, that it is without example or precedent, either to hold Mexico as a province, or to incorporate her into our Union. No example of such a line of policy can be found. We have conquered many of the neighboring tribes of Indians, but we never thought of holding them in subjection—never of incorporating them into our Union. They have either been left as an independent people amongst us, or been driven into the forests.

I know farther, sir, that we have never dreampt of incorporating into our Union any but the Caucasian race—the free white race. To incorporate Mexico, would be the very first instance of the kind of incorporating an Indian race, for more than half of the Mexicans are Indians, and the other is composed chiefly of mixed tribes. I protest against such a union as that! Ours, sir, is the government of the white man. The greatest misfortunes of Spanish America are to be traced to the fatal error of placing these colored races on an equality with the white race. That error destroyed the social arrangement which formed the basis of society. The Portuguese and ourselves have escaped—the Portuguese at least to some extent—and we are the only people on this continent which have made revolutions without being followed by anarchy. And yet it is professed and talked about to erect these Mexicans into a territorial government, and place them on an equality with the people of the United States. I protest utterly against such a project.

Sir, it is a remarkable fact, that in the whole history of man, as far as my knowledge extends, there is no instance whatever of any civilized colored races being found equal to the establishment of free popular government, although by far the largest portion of the human family is composed of those races. And even in the savage state we scarcely find them any where with such government, except it be our noble **savages**—for noble I will call them. They for the most part had free institutions, but they are easily sustained amongst a savage people. Are we to overlook this fact? Are we to associate with ourselves as equals, companions, and fellow citizens, the Indians and mixed race of Mexico? Sir, I should consider such a thing as fatal to our institutions.

The next two reasons which I assigned, were, that it would be in conflict with the genius and character of our institutions and subversive of our free government. I take these two together as they are so intimately connected; and now of the first—to hold Mexico in subjection.

Mr. President, there are some propositions too clear for argument; and to force such a body as the Senate, I should consider it a loss of time to undertake to prove that to hold Mexico as a subjected province would be hostile, and in conflict with our free popular institutions, and in the end subversive of them. Sir, he who knows the American Constitution well—he who has duly studied its character;—he who has looked at history and its character, will require no proof at my free states invariably, will require no proof at my hands to show that it would be entirely hostile to the institutions of the country, to hold Mexico as a province. There is not an example on record of any free state even having attempted the conquest of any territory approaching the extent of Mexico without disastrous consequences. The nation conquered have in time conquered the conquerors by destroying their liberty. That will be our case, sir. The conquest of Mexico would add so vast an amount to the patronage of this government, that it would absorb the whole power of the States in the Union. This Union would become imperial, and the States mere subordinate corporations. But the evil will not end there—The process will go on. The same process by which the power would be transferred from the States to the Union, will transfer the whole from this department of the government. I speak of the legislature to the Executive. All the added power and added patronage which conquest will create, will pass to the Executive. In the end you put in the hands of the Executive the power of conquering you. You give to it, sir, such splendor, such ample means, that with the principle of deference which unfortunately prevails in our country, that the struggle will be greater at every presidential election than our institutions can possibly endure. The end of it will be that that branch of the government will become all-powerful, and the result is inevitable—anarchy and despotism. It is as certain as that I am this day addressing the Senate.

Sir, let it not be said that Great Britain furnishes an example to the contrary—that she holds provinces of vast extent of population without materially impairing the liberty of the citizen, or exposing her to anarchy, confusion or corruption. It is so. But what is the explanation? Of all governments that ever existed affording any protection whatever to liberty, the English Government far transcends them all in that respect. She can bear more patronage in proportion to her population and wealth than any government of that form that ever existed; nay, to go farther, than can despotism in its most absolute form. I will not go into the philosophy of this. That would take me farther from the track than I desire. But I will say in a very few words, it results from the fact that her Executive and the House of Peers, the conservative branch of her government, are both hereditary. The Roman government may have exceeded and did exceed the British government in its power for conquest; but no people ever did exist, and probably never will exist, with such a capacity for conquest as that people. But the capacity of Rome to hold subjected provinces, was as nothing compared to that of Great Britain; and hence, as soon as the Roman power passed from Italy beyond the Adriatic on one side, and the Alps on the other, and the Mediterranean, their liberty fell prostrate—the Roman people became a rabble—corruption penetrated everywhere, and violence and anarchy ruled the day. Now, we see England with dependent provinces of vastly greater territorial extent, and probably not less in population—I have not examined—we see her going on without imparing personal liberty or exposing the government to violence or anarchy—Yet the English have not wholly escaped. Although they have retained their liberty and have not fallen into anarchy and despotism, yet we behold the population of England crushed to the earth by the superincumbent weight of debt. Reflecting on that government, I have often thought that there was only one way in which it could come to an end—that the weight of the superstructure would crush the foundation—that the wealth accumulated in part by these very conquests by the higher classes would crush the laboring masses below. But has she obtained indemnity from all her subjected provinces? On the contrary, instead of drawing the means of supporting herself from them, it is not been compelled to resort to the labor of her own population to hold them in subjection? And has she not thrown a burden upon them, which, with all their industry and skill—with all their vast accumulation of capital and power of machinery, they are incapable of bearing without being reduced to poverty? Take even her earliest and nearest conquest—the noble sister island of Ireland—as it not to this day a source of ruinous expense, and a burthen to her, instead of a source of wealth?

But while the English government has such vast power of holding subjected provinces in subjection without impairing her liberty—without the evils incident to it, our government, of all free governments that ever existed, has the least capacity to bear patronage in proportion to its wealth and power. In this respect the genius of the two governments is precisely the opposite, however much alike in their exterior forms, and their laws and customs. The cause of this difference I cannot undertake to explain on the present occasion, but must content myself by saying that it results from its federal character and the nature of its conservative principles. Shall we, then, with these certain and very visible consequences in a government better calculated to resist them than any other, adopt such a ruinous policy, and reject the lessons of experience? So much then, Mr. President, for holding Mexico as a province.

I come now to the proposition of incorporating her into our Union. Well, as far as law is concerned, that is easy. You can establish a territorial government for every state in Mexico, and there are some twenty of them. You can appoint governors, judges and magistrates. You can give the people a subordinate government, allowing them to legislate for themselves, whilst you defray the cost. So far as law goes the thing is done—there is no analogy between this and our territorial governments. Our territories are only an offset of our own people, or foreigners from the same regions from which we came. They are small in number. They are incapable of forming a government. It would be inconvenient for them to sustain a government, if it were formed; and they are very much obliged to the United States for undertaking the trouble, knowing that on the attainment of their majority—when they come to manhood—at twenty-one—they will be introduced to an equality with all the other members of the Union. It is entirely different with Mexico. You have no need of armies to keep your territories in subjection. But when you incorporate Mexico, you must have powerful armies to keep them in subjection. You may call it annexation, but it is a forced annexation, which is a contradiction in terms, according to my conception. You will be involved, in one word, in all the evils which I attribute to holding Mexico as a province. In fact, it will be but a provincial government, under the name of a territorial government. How long will that last? How long will it be before Mexico will be capable of incorporation into our Union? Why, if we judge from the examples before us, it will be a very long time. Ireland has been held in subjection by England for seven or eight hundred years, and yet still remains hostile, although her people are of kindred race with the conquerors—A few French Canadians on this continent yet maintain the attitude of a hostile people; and never will the time come, in my opinion, Mr. President, that these Mexicans will be heartily reconciled to your authority. They have Castilian blood in their veins—the old Gothic, quite equal to the Anglo-Saxon in many respects—in some respects superior. Of all nations of the earth, they are the most pertinacious—have the highest sense of nationality—hold out longest, and often even with the least prospect of effecting their object. On this subject also I have conversed with officers of the army, and they all entertain the same opinion, that these people are now hostile, and will continue so.

But, Mr. President, suppose all these difficulties removed. Suppose these people attached to our Union, and desirous of incorporating with us, ought we to bring them in? Are they fit to be connected with us? Are they fit for self-government and for governing you? Are you any of you willing that your States should be governed by these twenty odd Mexican States, with a population of about only one million of your blood, and two or three millions of mixed blood, better informed, all the rest pure Indians, a mixed blood equally ignorant and unfit for liberty, impure races, not as good as the Cherokees or Choctaws?

We make a great mistake, sir, when we suppose that all people are capable of self-government. We are anxious to force free government on all; and I see that it has been urged in a very respectable quarter, that it is the mission of this country to spread civil and religious liberty over all the world, and especially over this continent. It is a great mistake. None but people advanced to a very high state of moral and intellectual improvement are capable, in a civilized state, of maintaining free government; and amongst those who are so purified, very few indeed have had the good fortune of forming a Constitution capable of endurance. It is a remarkable fact in the history of man, that scarcely ever have free popular institutions been formed by wisdom alone that have endured.

It has been the work of fortunate circumstances or a combination of circumstances, a succession of fortunate incidents of some kind, which give to any people a free government. It is a very difficult task to make a Constitution to last, though it may be supposed by some that they can be made to order and furnished at the shortest notice. Sir, this admirable Constitution of our own was the result of a fortunate combination of circumstances. It was superior to the wisdom of the men who made it. It was the force of circumstances which induced them to adopt most of its wise provisions. Well, sir, of the few nations who have the good fortune to adopt self government, few have had the good fortune long to preserve that government; for it is harder to preserve than to form it. Few people, after years of prosperity, remember the tenure by which their liberty is held; and I fear, Senators, that is our own condition. I fear that we shall continue to involve ourselves until our own system becomes a ruin. Sir, there is no solitude now for liberty. Who talks of liberty when any great question comes up? Here is a question of the first magnitude as to the conduct of this war; do you hear any body talk about its effect upon our liberties and our free institutions?—No sir. That was not the case formerly. In the early stages of our government the great anxiety was how to preserve liberty. The great anxiety now, is for the attainment of mere military glory. In the one we are forgetting the other. The maxim of former times was, that power is always stealing from the many to the few; the price of liberty was perpetual vigilance. They were constantly looking out and watching for danger—Then, when any great question came up, the first inquiry was, how it could affect our free institutions—how it could affect our liberty. Not so now. Is it because there has been any decay of the spirit of liberty among the people? Not at all. I believe the love of liberty was never more ardent, but they have forgotten the tenure of liberty by which alone it is preserved.

We think we may now indulge in every thing with impunity, as if we held our charter of liberty by "right divine"—from heaven itself. Under these impressions we plunge into war, we contract heavy debts, we increase the patronage of the Executive, and we even talk of a crusade to force our institutions, our liberty, upon all people—There is no species of extravagance which our people imagine will endanger their liberty in any degree. But it is a great and fatal mistake. The day of retribution will come. It will come as certainly as I am now addressing the Senate, and when it does come, awful will be the reckoning; heavy the responsibility somewhere!

Mr. President, with these impressions I cannot approve of the policy recommended by the Executive, nor can I, with my present views, support it. The question is now, what shall be done? It is a great and difficult question, and it is daily becoming more and more difficult. What is to be done? Sir, that question ought not to be for me to answer. I, who have used every effort in my power to prevent this war, and after its commencement have done every thing in my power to diminish the evil to the smallest possible amount—But I will not shrink from any responsibility where it properly belongs to me or not. After saying that I cannot support the course recommended by the Executive, I will proceed to state that which I would propose as the best to be pursued. Well, then, I will say that there is not the smallest chance of our disentangling ourselves from this Mexican concern which threatens us so much—there has not been in my opinion the smallest chance, from the commencement of the war until this time, but by taking a defensive line, doing that now which the President recommends should be done finally after the conquest, and taking indemnity into our own hands. To do this depends on our own volition, and not on the fleeting consent of Mexico. Sir, if time had been allowed to the Senate when the Message of the President recommending war was before them, if time had been allowed to the Senate, I would have announced the course of policy which I thought right, but time was not permitted. My opinion was that we should have simply voted Taylor the means of defending himself. That ought to have been done. There then should have been a solemn report from the proper Committee, going into all the considerations, showing that the republic of Mexico had not yet recognized these hostilities—recommending a provisional army to be directed to a proper point, giving time to the Mexican Congress and Mexican people to have considered whether they would avow or disavow the attacks upon us; and if no satisfaction were obtained, not to make war in this set form, but seize upon the portions of the country contiguous and most convenient to us, and then have assumed the defensive line. These are my views, but unfortunately, we were all acting here under an urgency without time to reflect. We were pushed on and told, if you do not act to-day nothing can be done.

Well now, sir, as to where the defensive line should be at the present time, I do not presume to offer an opinion. I suggested a line at the last session. I am not prepared to say what would be the proper one at the present time, but I do say that we must vacate the central parts of Mexico. We must fall back, if you choose to use that word or take a line that shall cover ample territory for indemnity.

For my part, I am not for charging Mexico with the whole expense of the war; but I would take ample territory, and hold it subject to negotiation. Now, sir, I know it will be said that this will be as expensive as the war. I think I have said enough to show that that cannot be, that it will fall far short of it; but I will not repeat the argument. But admitting it should; admitting that there is no means even under the argument; for the sacrifice of men would be infinitely less, and what is more important, you will thereby be able to disentangle yourselves. That is the only way by which it can be done. You are tied at present, as it were, to a corpse. My object is to get rid of it as soon as possible.

I look not to Mexico; I look to our own country and her institutions. I look to the liberty of this country and nothing else. Mr. President, if we but preserve our liberty by a proper course of moderation, acting justly towards our neighbor, and wisely in regard to ourselves—if we remain quiet, resting in idle and masterly inactivity, and let our destinies work out their own results, we shall do more for liberty, not only for ourselves but for the example of mankind, than can be done by a thousand victories.

Sir, I find I am becoming old; I almost feel that I live among strangers. If I have expressed anything that is uncongenial to the feelings of this body, put it down as proceeding from the old associations of thirty or thirty-five years ago, which are still clinging around me. Sir, this is not the first time that I have taken my stand against war. When Gen. Jackson recommended letters of marque and reprisal against France, I arose alone in the Senate and remonstrated against such injustice. And, in point of fact, the Treaty which was subsequently concluded with France, was ratified with the express understanding, which was known to our government when the Treaty was formed, that it would require a vote of the Chambers on the part of France to sustain it, as it would require a vote to sustain it on the part of this country; and that they were no further responsible than to use their best efforts to obtain that vote. And yet, though it was acknowledged that the Executive of France had done all in his power to obtain the vote, we were nearly pushed into a war. Nothing but the interposition of Great Britain prevented it. As for myself, standing on this side of the Chamber, I raised my voice singly against it.

Mr. President, in my opinion all parties are interested in giving this matter the only direction that can be given to it with any prospect of a favorable result. Let me say to the friends of the Administration, if you go on and some accident does not meet you—if you go on in the prosecution of this war from year to year, you will find that it will overthrow you. Do you not see that as far as the internal affairs of the government are concerned you are reversing the policy of which you have heretofore professed to be the advocates. What party has been opposed to the re-creation of a great national debt?—The Democratic or Republican party? Well, sir, this war is involving you in a greater debt than the opposite party could have done, perhaps, in any circumstances short of war. This very campaign, which you look upon so lightly, will be almost as great a charge upon the country as the debt of the Revolution. What party has always been against the extension of the patronage of the Executive? Well, sir, you are doing more to the extension of that patronage, and above all towards the continuance of that extension, than has ever been done under our government. Well, sir, what party professes to be most in favor of a metallic currency? And do you not see that as your Treasury Notes and Stocks accumulate, you are in danger of being plunged again into the paper system to the utmost extent? What party has always been in favor of Free Trade? Do you not see that by accumulating charges and burdens upon the people by the debts which have now been contracted, that you never will during your time have an opportunity of making any considerable reduction of the Tariff?

Sir, I know what is at the bottom of the course of policy which is recommended to be pursued. It is that pride of opinion to which we are all subject. No doubt it was thought that that course of policy would lead to the consequences which were contended for; but it has not. But, sir, the alternative is pressing. You will have but the choice between that and worse, in my opinion. It is magnanimous and honorable to retract when a course of policy which has been pursued turns out to be wrong. It would do great credit to the party in power to act now precisely as they would have acted if they had had all the lights of experience at the commencement of this war which they now have. It would be doing a high act of patriotism, to sacrifice their feelings of individual pride to the good of the country.

Now let me say that in asserting that a defensive line was the only alternative to the plan recommended by the President, I have put out of the question the course which most of you advocate—taking no indemnity of territory; because I believe that the voice of the country has decided irrevocably against it; and that to keep it as the alternative would but render more certain the adoption of the policy recommended by the Executive, and in consequence the conquest of the whole country. Let me say farther, to my friends of the other side of the Chamber, for I regard them as such—it is our good fortune to differ in politics here, without permitting our personal feelings to be affected—that they have contributed by their course to give the public opinion that strong and fixed determination, not to terminate the war without some suitable indemnity. I do not allude to your voting on the bill recognizing the existence of war between the Republic of Mexico and the United States. No one knows better than myself, that you voted for the bill with the view of furnishing immediate relief to General Taylor and his army—and not in reference to the war—that you even protested and remonstrated against that interpretation being put upon your vote. But after the bill passed, and the war was authorized, most of you have continued to vote appropriations to prosecute the war with the object expressed of acquiring territory as an indemnity. Now, I must say, I cannot see how the two can be reconciled—how your vote to acquire territory can be justified, and at the same time your opposition to the acquisition of territory as means of indemnity, when it is acknowledged on all sides, that that is the only means by which it can be acquired. The people will find it hard to believe that it was necessary to vote so much money for the purpose of getting territory for indemnity, which you intend to throw away when you get it! But, whatever may be the causes which have led to this state of public opinion, it has, beyond all doubt, decided against any conclusion of this war that does not involve territorial indemnity to some extent. Hence, I repeat, the alternative whether this war shall go on and consummate itself, is between taking a defensive line and adopting the course pointed out by the Executive, and that the decision must be made now; for if it be passed over until another session, the end will be I doubt not, the subjugation of the whole country, thereby involving us in all the difficulties and dangers which must result from it.

Now, I have delivered my opinion with that candor and frankness which, I hope, become my position on this floor. I shall now propose nothing, but if I find I can be supported in these my views, I will undertake to raise a committee to deliberate, after consulting with those officers who are now fortunately in this city, upon the best defensive line that can be taken. If it should be fortunately adopted, we may not get peace immediately. The war may continue for some years, but we will accomplish that all-important consideration, the extrication of ourselves and the country from this entanglement with Mexico.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

NEW ORLEANS, January 7.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The schr. Eleanor arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence the 27th ult.

From the Free American we learn that Capt. Fairchild, of the Louisiana Mounted Volunteers, returned from the city of Mexico on the 26th ult., having left the capital on the 18th—four days later than our previous advices.

The following orders, by Gen. Scott, require no explanation from us:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
Mexico, Dec. 15. }

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 376.

1. This army is about to spread itself over and to occupy the Republic of Mexico, until the latter shall sue for peace in terms acceptable to the Government of the United States.

2. On the occupation of the principal point or points in any State, the payment to the Federal Government of this Republic of all taxes or dues, of whatever name or kind, heretofore—say in the year 1844—payable to or collected by that Government, is absolutely prohibited, as all such taxes or dues will be demanded of the proper civil authorities for the support of the Army of Occupation.

3. The State and Federal District of Mexico being already so occupied, as well as the States of Vera Cruz, Puebla and Tamaulipas, the usual taxes or dues, heretofore contributed by the same to the Federal Government, will be considered as due and payable to this army from the beginning of the present month, and will early be demanded of the civil authorities of the said States and District, under rules and penalties which shall be duly announced and enforced.

4. Other States of the Republic, as the Californias, New Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila, New Leon, &c. &c., already occupied by the forces of the United States, though not under the immediate orders of the general-in-chief, will conform to the prescriptions of this order, except in such State or States where a different system has been adopted with the sanction of the Gov't at Washington.

[The order goes on to specify the mode of carrying the above into effect.]

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott:

H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

The American Star of the 16th inst. contains the following:

The Government is silently taking all necessary measures for suppressing the intrigues of the monarchists. In consequence of the Governors not having fulfilled their promise to aid the Government with such resources as they could command, it was much cramped for means.

Some of the Deputies in favor of revolutionary measures, were endeavoring to get up a *pronunciamento* in several towns of the State of San Luis, the object of which should be a convention, the continuation of war, and declaring Santa Anna general-in-chief. It was thought it would amount to nothing.

Lieut. McDonald, of the 3d Artillery; Lieut. Cabinet, Ass't Quartermaster, and Mr. Rivers, interpreter, with a small party, left Puebla for Jalapa, on the 17th ult., having a considerable sum of money in their charge. They were attacked on that night by some fourteen robbers, but although the three name' were the only persons of the party who had arms, they defeated the *ladrones*, and arrived safe at their destination.

From the N. O. Picayune Extra, June 8.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The U. S. sloop of war Saratoga arrived at Pensacola on the 6th instant from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 27th ult. She brings fuller though not later advices from the city of Mexico than have before been received.

Our correspondent at Vera Cruz gives us the following extract of a letter from Mexico:

MEXICO, Dec. 17, 1847.

The mail from the interior brought us the news of an insurrection in the State of Tamaulipas—the native Indians have risen in strength, taken the town of Ozulvama and made prisoners of the garrison and authorities of the place. Gen. Garay, who arrived the day previous, shared the same fate. A letter from the wife of one of the prisoners is published in El Monitor, begging that no attempt may be made to release them by force, as they are well treated now and should certainly be murdered by their captors.

In speaking of the receipt of the despatches our correspondent "C. C." says:

That of Gen. Scott is universally admired for its manly straightforwardness and evident justice, but that of Gen. Pillow is by no means so well received. It is looked upon as a second edition of "Leonidas," or "Veritas," and an attempt to arrogate to himself the successful issue of the battle of Contreras, so justly due to Gen. Smith. The pompous tone of the whole document is considered to be in bad taste, more particularly when contrasted with the plain, clear, yet finished style of Gen. Scott. Gen. Worth's report is looked upon here as a remarkably well written document, detailing the events of the 19th and 20th Aug in a free and impartial manner. * * *

The news from Queretaro this week has been of an exceedingly meagre character, no mail from that place having been received since my last. It seems to be almost certain, however, that the present Congress is virtually dissolved, many of the members having left.

The new Congress assembles in January, and a correspondent of *El Monitor* says that many of the new Senators and Deputies are already on the road to Queretaro.

A rumor was current among the Mexicans in town a few days ago that the commissioners from the Mexican Government left for Queretaro on Sunday last, after having an interview with Mr. Trist. It is supposed they go to have a new conference with the Supreme Government on the subject of peace. This is but a rumor.

An Insurrection Prevented.—The Philadelphia Inquirer mentions having seen a letter of late date from an officer in the army, which states that an insurrection was about to break out in the city of Mexico, and that it had been discovered by Gen. Scott just in time to prevent serious results. The affair had created great excitement, and a more rigorous policy of vigilance and precaution had immediately been adopted.

The Whole of Mexico.—In a letter from Washington to the New York Journal of Commerce, we see the following paragraph:

"Mr. Stanton of Tennessee, and Mr. Hannegan of Ind. have the credit of being the first men in Congress openly to declare in favor of the conquest of Mexico. Any man who evades that issue is insincere. It has been the issue for six months, and it is now the issue, though a candidate for the Presidency (General Cass) undertakes to deny it in the Senate."

Scott and his Generals.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun gives the following statements, in the truth of which he says the most implicit reliance may be placed:

"1st. That all the differences between Gens. Scott and Worth will be submitted to a Court of Inquiry, to be held in Mexico. Both officers will be relieved from command and duty for this purpose.

2d. Gen. Pillow and Col. Duncan will be brought before a Court Martial. These are facts.

"It may be that Gen. Taylor will be put over Mexico, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and having civil powers confided to his judgment."

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

[*Mr. Editor:* The political character of the *Observer* deters many among your readers from communicating articles which perhaps, you would willingly insert with a view to give its pages variety. Acting on this supposition, I send you a contribution, which if accepted cannot fail to give the public a lively impression of your desire to consecrate a column in your Journal to the cultivation of such Letters as our soil and climate may be able to produce.]

On the 16th of October, 1842, the snow clouds, which for several days had been collecting in the direction of Riga and the Baltic, settled in threatening masses over the sacred city of the Greek Church. The approach of that storm was an object of unusual interest through the whole of Northern Europe. Thousands of armed strangers, from the bright land of the olive and vine had rushed to fresh fields of glory among the rude tribes of the ancient Sarmatia; and, marking their progress by the sacking of cities and the devastation of the country—by fire, famine and blood, seemed about to avenge the wrongs which South Western Europe had endured long centuries gone by. Collected in the palace of the Northern Cæsar, those brilliant spirits who had directed the storm of war over the fairest tracts and proudest capitals of Europe, consulted with unwonted gravity on the gloomy future. That energy and genius, which, set on fire of hell, had scorched into desolation the first empires of earth, faltered and failed as the sun went down amid clouds, and the cold wind whistled through the naked streets. The counsels which were given in, sounded not of victory, and glory,—phantoms so dear and so familiar to the arms of France; they breathed in low whispers of escape, and safety; and in such accents of hesitation and shame, as plainly to declare how unaccustomed were the speakers to the society of misfortune and disgrace. The sequel is well known. The banners of the French were turned to the frontiers of Poland; famine and frost gave cheap victories to the fearful horsemen of the Don; and the soldiers of Zurich, Friedland, Austerlitz and the Borodino became ignoble victims of an outraged and implacable foe; the dreadful passage at the Stoudenzi closed the immediate drama of death; and the first considerable invasion of the North by the South ended in tremendous disaster.

Such was the grand beginning of that great end. It was fit, and there was even a terrible beauty in the propriety with which Nature stepped in to inflict deserved punishment upon those who had rioted in violation of all her laws of happiness and mercy. In vindicating her majesty she made use of none of those noisy arts of death which were employed by the objects of her vengeance; no tornado swept their ranks as it were by repeated discharges of the deadliest artillery; no lightning did the work of a thousand swords. The messenger of death to the French soldier fell upon his head as quietly and insensibly as the down of a thistle. The imagination can hardly call up a more finished scene of untempered justice. All was inexorable and all extreme; but, if we may say so, there was no display of excitement among the ministers of vengeance, from the day on which the criminals were apprehended to that when the last French soldier sank beneath the ice of the Beresina.

It so happened in the course of that wonderful Providence, which we all acknowledge, and glimpses of which the most casual observer of the times and seasons cannot fail to recognize, that on the very day upon which Napoleon decided to retreat from Moscow, Henry Martyn was dying in Tocat. Although dense clouds obscured the Russian sun, the sky was warm and bright in Asia Minor; and the young and brilliant Englishman whose career contains more of the romantically heroic than any life of reality or imagination in days of chivalry or modern days, breathed out his pure soul into the hands of God, in a land of strangers, without a friend to minister the last offices of humanity or refresh his hopes by suggesting the steadfast assurances of the Gospel.

It is hardly possible for any contrast to be more striking than the one which we may institute between Napoleon Bonaparte and Henry Martyn. In natural endowments of mind, and in brilliance of career, even in the earthly sense of brilliance, there is no point in which the English Missionary need shun a comparison with the Emperor of the French. While it is freely confessed that on the field of battle and at the helm of affairs the latter, in point of capacity, stands almost alone in history, we confidently submit that no one can read the memoirs of the former without a conviction that his genius, his attainments, and above all, the devoted heroism of his piety were marvellous, and unsurpassed since the Age of the Apostles. Napoleon's course of destruction was run at the age of forty-six; Henry Martyn died at thirty-one: the active life of the former was from the time of manhood of more than twice the extent of that allowed to the latter. The fame of the one was stained by the blood of millions of his fellow-men; was blotted and blurred by the tears and utter misery of millions more, whose lives he had spared as the consummation of their wretchedness. The other, to make known the way of eternal life and happiness to a strange and degraded portion of his brother mortals, forsook his home and native country, sacrificed every consideration of earthly happiness, and loved not his life even unto death. His character displays all the expansion of the philanthropist, every element of the hero, every ornament of the Christian. We can think of no development of our nature that were nearer perfection. As the stern selfishness of the Frenchman was more that of a fallen spirit than that of a man, so the pure love of young Martyn seemed to have been touched by a coal from the altar on high. Napoleon on the bridge of Lodi, grasping at the spectre of fame, has none of that calm and holy sublimity presented by the gifted *wrangler* of Cambridge when exposing his frail constitution to the fatal airs of Hindostan on a mission of mercy and love.

The page on which are to be inscribed the benefits accruing from the career of Bonaparte to his own age or to posterity, will remain forever a blank. The historic muse will recite

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1848.

☞ *We sent a number of accounts in our last paper, and now send more, of all which we ask a prompt settlement.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

WHIG CONVENTION.

We are authorized to announce, that Tuesday, the 22d of February, has been agreed on for holding A WHIG CONVENTION in this City, to nominate a Candidate for Governor, to be voted for in August next, *vice* His Excellency Gov. Graham.

Some Counties, we are aware, have suggested an earlier day, and the time, now agreed on, may operate inconveniently to some sections of the state, but the decided preponderance of sentiment, after careful enquiry, is found to be in favor of the day designated.

We are confident that it is only necessary to say to the Whigs of the State,

Remember the 22d of February!

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.—At a Whig meeting in Caswell, on the 6th inst., JOHN KERR, Esq. was nominated as the Whig candidate for Governor, as he had previously been by the Whigs of Rutherford. But Mr. Kerr peremptorily declined, in any contingency, to permit his name to be brought before the State Convention. His devotion to the principles of the Whig party was so great that he would make any sacrifice to uphold and sustain them, yet he did not think that any such sacrifice was necessary on his part.

The same meeting returned thanks to Governor GRAHAM for the ability and efficiency of his administration of the State Government; nominated Gen. TAYLOR for President; and appointed 24 Delegates to the State Convention—Mr. KERR among the number.

The Whigs of Burke held a meeting on the 1st inst., and appointed ten Delegates to the Convention. The resolutions, (proposed by Col. B. S. ROBERTS,) fully concurred in the suggestion, that the nomination should be made from the Eastern part of the State;—tendered thanks to Gov. GRAHAM for the marked ability and integrity with which he has administered the affairs of the State;—suggested to the State Convention to appoint two Delegates to represent the State at large in the National Convention, and to the Congressional Districts to like measures to be represented in that—nominated Gen. TAYLOR and Mr. MANGUM for President and Vice President. After these resolutions were adopted, Col. Charles McDOWELL offered the following Resolution, which passed by acclamation:

Resolved, That we adhere to all of our former resolutions for the Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and in case he will permit, and the Whig party will determine, to present his name again in connection with the Presidency, we pledge ourselves to each other, and to the Country, that the Western Reserve shall give him a larger majority than any Whig has ever heretofore received.

A meeting in Lenoir county on the 1st instant, complimented Gov. GRAHAM, nominated Judge SAUNDERS to succeed him, and appointed 4 Delegates to the Convention.

The Whigs of Tyrrell county have nominated Mr. STANLY, and appointed 13 Delegates to the Convention.

A correspondent of the Wilmington Journal, who signs himself "Duplin," warmly recommends Gen. MANGUM as the Locofoco candidate for Governor of the Journal's especial to see it."

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—At a season of the year when our time and columns are less occupied, we might have somewhat to say in reference to what appears to us to be a lamentable want of State pride in the Salisbury Watchman on this subject. We can never agree, with that paper, that the people of this State, or of any State, should seek a market irrespective of the consideration whether it may happen to fall within or without our State borders." This is a sentiment which we should deplore to find entertained by any considerable number of our people. And it is not the principle which is usually acted on by those States which have become, or which desire to become, prosperous.

We have no idea of attempting, as the Watchman intimates, "*unnaturally* to restrain trade from State lines." The natural outlet of the trade of Western North Carolina is in Eastern North Carolina. It is forced unnaturally *without* the State lines by a want of those facilities the consequence of which we deplore.

The wretched condition of the Northern mails could been improved the past week by the burning at Baltimore, of two of the Boats of the Bay line, which has the honor of the mail contract. Could it be seen that the resolution to restore the mail to the rail road has been rejected.

STORE BREAKING.—An attempt was made on Sunday night to enter the Store of Mr. John D. STARR, but we are glad to state that the rogue was unsuccessful.

MR. CLINGMAN'S SPEECH.—The Boston Atlas publishes this able Speech in full, accompanied by the following remarks:—

We invite the attention of our readers to the able and considering the Southern origin and views of the Speaker, fair and liberal speech of Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, on the Slavery question, considered in a political point of view. Let those whose tender consciences are so elastic, whenever Southern Whigs are named, enough to permit them to vary and misrepresent them, no more seeking to extend and perpetuate slavery, read this speech and learn from it for the future to be more just to our brethren in the South, and more tolerant in their disagreements. To all our readers we commend the speech as a moral, frank, manly and interesting exposition of the views of Southern Whigs upon this most perplexing and embarrassing question.

This is a handsome tribute, from that quarter, to the merits of the speech; and it shows, that if statesmen would discard passion on this subject, as MR. CLINGMAN has done, the mountain would be removed, and Northern and Southern men would easily find common ground to stand upon.

GEN. TAYLOR.—The Senate of Tennessee has passed a resolution, by a strict party vote, recommending Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. An immense meeting in Philadelphia has done the same thing. And a mass meeting for the same purpose is called in New York for the 22d inst.

NO GO!—The Petersburg Republican calls upon the Democracy to re-nominate Jas. K. Polk for the Presidency. No danger of it. The leaders of the Democracy are not fools, whatever else may be said of them.

Cass Stock rising.—The Locofoco State Convention of Ohio has nominated Gen. Cass as its favorite for the next Presidency, by a vote of 237 to 22.

GEN. SCOTT.—The Washington correspondent of the North American says that the Cabinet had decided to recall Gen. Scott, and the messenger despatched for the purpose had gone as far as Richmond when he was stopped by a telegraphic despatch, it being determined to await the expected arrival of Gen. Pierce, and to consult him on the subject.

CONGRESS.—The proceedings of the past week have been exceedingly interesting.

It will be seen that the President has peremptorily refused to furnish the House with the correspondence in relation to the admission of Santa Anna into Mexico. The debate which thereupon occurred, on Thursday last, is only reported to us, so far, by telegraph, of course very briefly and imperfectly. And no decision was arrived at. The plea of injury to the public interest by such a disclosure, is certainly a most convenient one, and the precedent cited a fortunate one for the President. But the conviction on the public mind, that he is afraid to let the people see the actual state of his connection with Santa Anna, will be fully established by the refusal. Nobody can doubt, that if he was not ashamed of that connection, he would be glad to disclose all and vindicate himself. And nobody will believe, that in the present down-trodden condition of Mexico, and the disgrace of Santa Anna, there is any reality in the plea that the disclosure might *now* affect the prospects of peace.

The debate on the Army bill has been highly important. Mr. CALHOUN's great speech we give in full. That of Mr. JOHNSON of Md. has excited great attention. Its contradictions cannot be reconciled, and are universally remarked on. But one point may be clearly understood from it. He contends that the United States had ample cause of war; but that the President had no right to make war; and as Congress would not have done so if called on, of course that all the evils of the war rest on the President's head. Mr. CLAYTON's speech, following Mr JOHNSON, is spoken of as exceedingly able. He did not particularly reply to Mr. JOHNSON; but Mr. PEARCE, Mr. JOHNSON's colleague, did, and performed the duty most effectively. From a long account of this speech in the Richmond Whig, we infer that it was one of the most able delivered on the subject.

From the Whig we learn that Mr. BUTLER of S. C. was to speak yesterday; and Mr. BADGER today. Mr. WEBSTER is taking notes.

The following is one of a series of resolutions submitted by Mr HOUSTON, in the Senate:—

Resolved, That it may become necessary and proper, as it is within the constitutional capacity of this gov't, for the U. S. to hold Mexico as a territorial appendage, or the condition of a province.

In reporting the House proceedings of the 11th, the Baltimore Patriot says,—

Mr. Andrew Stewart made a speech, (a committee of the whole, on Mr. Polk's message, which created a good deal of sensation. He was very severe upon the President in relation to his action the river and harbor bill, but far less so than he was upon Mr. Secretary Walker for his recent Treasury Report. He declared that the report abounded in gross and palpable falsehoods, and he produced a mass of statistics, of facts and figures, to demonstrate the truth of what he uttered.

He was followed, on the other side, by Mr. VENABLE, of North Carolina, who spoke with much ability in defence of Mr. WALKER and his report. He defended the President, and challenged the Whigs of the House, who had voted that he was unconstitutionally and unconstitutionally began this war, to impeach him and send him to the Senate for trial. He intimated that Mr. WEBSTER had disqualified himself from trying Mr. POLK, because he had said, in his Springfield speech, last autumn, that the President deserved to be impeached. He said if the Whigs were firm and not, they would carry out the work they had commenced in this matter. He'd red them to carry it out. "Spunk for Buncombe."

This *silence*," in which Mr. VENABLE, and Mr. INGERSOLL, and a good many Locofoco papers, indulge, is the merest child's play. They well know, that the President cannot be convicted on Impeachment without the vote of two-thirds of the Senate against him. And they equally well know, that a majority of the Senate is decidedly and unscrupulously the partizans of the President. How ridiculous therefore to talk of impeachment. That power is and ever will be a dead letter. The President can scarcely ever, under any conceivable circumstances of guilt, be so powerless as to have less than one-third of the Senate friendly to him. But to make assurance doubly sure, Mr. VENABLE would despatch Mr. WEBSTER from sitting on the trial which he pretends to desire.

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.—The great importance of the subject discussed by Mr. CALHOUN; the ability with which he has treated it; and the fact that such a prominent leader in the President's party takes such strong ground against the President's acts and purposes,—induce us to give the Speech in full. It is worthy of the most attentive consideration.

We do not mean to detract in the least from the merits of Mr. CALHOUN's very patriotic conduct now and on the occasion of the Oregon question, in dissenting from the extravagant eulogy of the Charleston Mercury. To ascribe "unerring judgment" to any man, is going a little too far, though this might be passed by as the language of an ardent friend. But to give to him, or to any one man the sole credit of the peaceful settlement of the Oregon question, is unjust to other patriots and statesmen, and in conflict with history. So also is the remark of the Mercury, that "the leaders of both political parties seemed endeavoring to outvie each other in their appeals to that lust for acquisition, which is unhappily but too prominent a trait in our national character. The 'all or none' of the one party, continues the Mercury, was responded to by the 'manifest destiny' of the other." This is a fancy sketch. The Whig party as a party, and almost all individuals of that party, were utterly opposed to the preposterous claim to all of Oregon. The 'all or none' party, and the 'manifest destiny' party was one and the same, viz: the Locofoco party. The Whigs were, from first to last, the advocates of precisely that arrangement which was finally made, and which the Mercury attributes *entirely* to Mr. CALHOUN's influence. They, and not Mr. CALHOUN, "so shaped measures as to avoid a hostile collision with Great Britain." Mr. CALHOUN did not even *lead* his own party in the Senate in advocating peace propositions. Mr. BENTON was the first to throw a glimmer of light upon the dark gloom in which the subject was involved by reason of the overwhelming majority of Locofocos in Congress, and the fear that they would sustain the President in his ultra views. Even he did not take high ground. Mr. HAYWOOD of this State was the next of that party who repudiated the "all or none" policy.—His speech electrified the country. It took the highest and boldest and most patriotic stand. It was the first to do so which proceeded from that party. It opened the way for sundry smaller craft to trim their sails to the same popular breeze—now clearly discovered to be so. Among these smaller men we do not of course include Mr. CALHOUN, though *he* too followed Mr. HAYWOOD. At the time Mr. HAYWOOD spoke the country was anxious and uncertain as to the course Mr. CALHOUN would pursue.

Instead of Mr. CALHOUN having shaped the measures which resulted in peace, Mr. JOHNSON of Maryland it was who offered the peace proposition which was adopted as the substitute for the defiatory resolution of the House. It was understood to have been concocted by the Wing party; and received the undivided support of that party in the Senate. Six Democratic Senators are entitled to the credit of having joined the Whigs in its support. Without their aid it could not have been passed. They were Messrs. Calhoun, Haywood, Lewis, McDuffie, Speight, and Westcott.

As we have said, we have no idea of detracting from the merit of Mr. CALHOUN's patriotic course on these two occasions. On the contrary, he deserves our warmest thanks. But the whole Whig party, and Mr. Haywood, deserve infinitely more credit for the peaceful settlement of the Oregon question.

The emphatic declaration of Col. Jefferson Davis, the distinguished Senator in Congress from Mississippi, (whose service with the Army in Mexico has given him full opportunities of information on the subject, and whose decided support of the Administration relieves what he says from any suspicion of a Whig bias,) that Mexico is by no means conquered, that the Mexican people every where detest the people of the United States, and that the feeling had increased since the war began, is worthy of the most serious consideration. Can the United States annex such a people to their own nation—*compel* them to become citizens, to form States, to vote for our President, and to send Representatives to our Congress? Never.—If not, shall we hold Mexico as a conquered province? How long will it take her people, under such circumstances of subjugation, to become sufficiently in love with us to consent to the Union?

The National Intelligencer says,—

"Where the vast amount of money—say a hundred millions of dollars—that will be required for the service of the fiscal year beginning on the 1st of July, *as to come from*, passes our comprehension. That is a thing for Congress and the President to think of. The first rational step towards raising it, would be to lay additional taxes sufficient to pay the interest and constitute a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal; for which purpose ten millions of dollars of nett annual revenue would not be more than enough."

ANNEXATION OF NEW MEXICO.—The Legislature of New Mexico was in session at the latest dates from Santa Fe; and a bill had been passed authorizing the election of delegates to take into consideration the annexation of New Mexico to the U. States. We suppose this Legislature is one organized under the authority of the United States.

The Locofocos in Washington celebrated the 8th of January by a Supper, at which Mr. RITCHIE presided. Many toasts were given glorifying the war, &c., but Gen. SCOTT was not noticed, nor Gen. TAYLOR, until the very last toast, when a sort of independent democrat gave Gen. TAYLOR. Nothing was said against him, except that one distinguished Locofoco swore that, except as a fighter, Gen. TAYLOR was no great things.

There was a great deal of cheering and waving of handkerchiefs over toasts about the "spread of the area of freedom over the whole continent."—This shows the real feeling of Locofocoism about Mexico. *Ia vino veritas!*

GREAT ESTATE.—The Supreme Court of the U. S. has just decided the long pending claim of Mrs. GEN. GAINES to an estate in Louisiana valued at from seventeen to twenty millions of dollars. The decision awards to her four-fifths of the estate. On hearing the decision, which also established her legitimacy, that having been questioned to defeat her claim, she fainted, and was removed from the Court Room, but soon recovered, in fine spirits.

AWFUL STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.—The boilers of the Steamer Blue Ridge, on the Ohio, exploded on the 8th inst. by which the boat was destroyed, and it is supposed 20 or 30 passengers kill'd.

It is now ascertained that the loss of lives by the explosion of the boilers of the A. N. Johnson, at Wheeling, was 113.

QUICK WORK.—On Thursday morning we received the "N. C. Argus" of the preceding day, and found in it matter copied from our paper of Tuesday. Our paper had travelled to Wadesborough, a distance of 100 miles by the mail route, the matter was transferred to the Argus, that paper printed, and back here, all in exactly 48 hours. Our brother CAMERON is a man of energy, and the stage horses are "not slow."

ANOTHER PAPER.—We have received the 1st No. of the Herald, a paper started at Weldon, N. C. by J. F. SIMMONS.

Mr. J. W. HAMPTON has sold the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian to Mr. JAMES FULTON.

THE WILMOT PROVISO.—The N. Y. Legislature, by a vote of 108 to 4, has reaffirmed the principle of the Wilmot Proviso against slavery in any territory to be acquired by the U. S.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Jacob D. Edwards, of Elizabeth Town, N. J. lost his life lately by a rail road accident. He had had insurance on his life for $5000 in the N. Y. office of the "National Loan Fund Life Insurance Society of London." His insurance had expired four days before his death. But one of the rules is, that a man may have 30 days after the expiration of his policy to renew it. On application within the 30 days, after his death, the $5000 were paid to his family.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—We are too much pressed for room to insert the article from the Register on this subject, which states that during the last six months the Order has advanced more than for the three years preceding. And, that the next session of the Grand Division of N. C. will be held in Fayetteville on the 20th inst.

"STRONG WHIG TESTIMONY."

The Enquirer is thrown into a quandary by Mr. Reverdy Johnson's speech, which it characterizes as "strong Whig testimony"—*but of what?* It is a rule, we believe, in our courts, that when one brings forward a witness, his *whole* testimony is to be taken, and not that particular portion of it which suits the purposes of the party who introduce him. Well: what is Mr. Johnson's testimony? Why, that, so far as *Mexico* is concerned, the war is just and honorable on our part—*but*, that in the *domestic* aspect of the question alone, the President brought on the war by wresting from Congress the war-making power, even while Congress was in session, and therefore that *he* is responsible for all the blood that has been shed and for all the treasure that has been squandered in its prosecution. He goes further, and pronounces the manner in which the war has been prosecuted as imbecile to the last degree, and as "ingurous" only on paper! If the Enquirer is satisfied with *this* "testimony," it must be thankful for small favors. We doubt whether Mr Polk himself would not have preferred that this remarkable witness had been kept out of court altogether. Indeed, we learn from the Baltimore Patriot, that the Washington Union regards this portion of Mr. Johnson's testimony as "*very* unsatisfactory."—Doubtless!—*Richmond Whig.*

Mr. Clay's room is said to be generally crowded with visitors. Senator Benton, among others, had called upon him.

Confirmations by the Senate.—The Senate, in Executive Session, have confirmed the nominations of J. W. Davis as Minister to China, of Josiah Rowan as Charge d'Affaires to Naples, and of Dr. Niles as Charge d'Affaires to Sardinia.

WILMINGTON, January 14.

Our Port presents quite a lively aspect at present. We have lying at our wharves about fifty merchant vessels, mostly of a large class, and six steamboats, and all having plenty to do, with a considerable influx of business.

The Stables of Mr. David D. King, in the lower end of Bladen County, were burned down on Sunday night last. Three horses, a buggy, and about 3000 lbs. fodder were consumed by the flames.—*Carolina Gazette.*

☞ **An Address will be delivered** before the Order of the Sons of Temperance, in the Presbyterian Church, on Thursday Evening next, at half past 6 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

The members of the Grand Division, and Brethren of the Order generally, will please meet at the Division Room at 6 o'clock precisely.

F. T. WARD,
SAML. G. SMITH,
WM. J. YATES,
} Committee

Jan'y 18, 1848.

WANTED.—5,000 lbs. Tallow, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash or trade. J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Jan'y 18, 1848. 98-3w

30th CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

Mr. DOUGLASS reported a bill to establish a territorial government in Oregon. Referred to Committee on Territories.

Mr. HANNEGAN offered resolutions declaring that no treaty of peace ought to be made which did not secure to us a boundary susceptible of military defence—that no monarchical government can be allowed to be established in Mexico—and that Mexico ought to be held by the United States as a province.

The bill authorising the appointment of additional pursers, was taken up.

Mr. BADGER offered an amendment making them commissioned officers—agreed to.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. BADGER presented a memorial of merchants and others, and a memorial of masters of vessels and others, engaged in the navigation and commerce of the port of Wilmington, North Carolina; also a memorial of pilots on the Cape Fear river and bars, severally praying the establishment of additional lights and buoys in the Cape Fear river; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The morning business was then laid aside, and Senate resumed the consideration of the ten regiment bill.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson being entitled to the floor, a large concourse of spectaters had assembled to hear him, and his remarks were listened to with the deepest attention.

Mr. Johnson spoke with great force and eloquence in favor of the passage of the bill. He said he was moved in what he did and in what he said, only by a sense of duty. No office, no gift which the President could bestow or withhold, could move him, nor would he accept of anything at his hands. His ambition was gratified by the position he held—a position of a Senator of the U. States—which was far elevated any that the President had at command.

Mr. J. said he regretted that he differed with Senators on his side, on this or any other subject. But whilst he felt the ties of party and acknowledged them, they must ever, in his mind, give way to the higher consideration, of duty to country, and the honor and g'ory of those who may fight its battles.

Mr. Johnson, after these remarks, said that he thought the war just and honorable, and so thinking he could not but say so. In support of this opinion he entered into an argument, going over the whole question.

He entered into a full history of the relations between Texas and Mexico to sustain the position that the President had a right to order Gen. Taylor to the Rio Grande, as much as he had to order him to the Nueces.

He referred to Gen. Almonte's withdrawal, and quoted *his* declarations as justifying the recognition of the war with Mexico. In remarking upon the question of boundary, he said that we had no right to yield the disputed territory any more than any other part of Texas. If actual possession would strengthen the title of Mexico, then we ought to strengthen the title of Texas, by taking possession too.

The war must be considered just and honorable unless it could be shewn that we had commenced it by shedding Mexican blood on Mexican soil.

Mr. J. charged that the President was answerable for the war, and that he and he alone, was its author—that upon his hands must rest all the blood which has been spilled. That, however, was a question between us and the President; but between us and Mexico, the war was just and honorable. Before Mr. J. had concluded his remarks the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker announced that the first business in order was the resolutions relative to the transportation of the Richmond mail, as amended at the last session at the committee.

Mr. GOGGIN moved to commit the whole to the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. BRODHEAD moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which motion was negatived by a vote of 67 to 121.

The vote was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. JAMES, and was announced as follows: ayes 90, nays 90.

The Speaker being called on to decide, voted in the negative, and thus the amendment was lost.

As engrossment of the resolutions, as amended, was refused, and they were finally dropped altogether.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Andrew Stewart, of Pa., obtained the floor, when the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 11.

U. S. SENATE.

Mr. CASS, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the medical staff of the Army.

Mr. DAYTON submitted a resolution calling upon the President for copies of letters from Generals Scott and Taylor relative to levying forced contributions upon Mexico.

Mr. BALDWIN submitted a resolution calling upon the President for copies of the correspondence between Mr. Trist and the Mexican commissioners during the armistice.

The resolution of Mr. MASON, restoring to the editors of the Union the privilege of access to the floor of the Senate Chamber, was taken up and passed.

The Senate then passed to the order of the day, being the bill for raising ten additional regiments of regulars.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson resumed his remarks, and took up the second division of his subject, viz: the conduct of the President in the prosecution of the war.

Mr. Johnson denounced the manner in which the war had been prosecuted. There had been a great deal said about prosecuting it with vigor; but there had been no vigorous prosecution of the war save on paper. This fact, the President it seemed, had just found out.

In regard to the further prosecution of the war, Mr. Johnson declared that he was in favor of carrying it to the heart of Mexico, if the objects in view were proper; but if to conquer and destroy Mexico be the object, he would not vote one dollar. He believed the people would be satisfied with a treaty settling upon the Rio Grande as the boundary. For that object, he was willing to prosecute the war.

Mr. Johnson then gave his reasons for preferring regulars to volunteers for the service in Mexico.

Mr. Clayton desired to know before voting whether Generals Scott and Taylor had asked for this increased force?

Mr. Cass replied that Gen. Scott had asked for 50,000 men for his operations.

After a brief incidental debate, Mr. Clayton addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. He declared his determined hostility to acquiring any territory by conquest or robbery.

When he concluded, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the morning business, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the whole, and proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day on the President's message.

Mr. Stewart, who was entitled to the floor, replied to Mr. McClernand's eulogy of President Polk as a model President. He ridiculed and denounced Mr. Secretary Walker's report, which he alleged was full of falsehoods—adduced figures and facts to support his assertions.

Mr. Venable followed. He defended Mr. Polk and the Veto, and challenged the Whig majority to impeach him.

Mr. Rockwell, of Connecticut, next took the floor in a speech in which he argued mainly against the Veto Message.

Mr. Lincoln got the floor, when the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 12.

Mr. HALE presented seven memorials in favor of peace. They were from Maine, Ohio, Indiana, and Massachusetts, and one of them was 36 yards in length, being signed by 2900 persons.

Mr. DICKINSON called up his resolutions on the Mexican war, and gave his views at length upon the subject—declared that the people desired the annexation of all the Mexican territory now in our possession—and that the slavery question should be left to be decided by the people inhabiting the country to be annexed.

Mr. YULEE and Mr. HALE then submitted amendments which they intended to offer at the proper time. Mr. HALE's amendment is the Wilmot Proviso.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, being the ten regiment bill.

Mr. CLAYTON resumed and concluded his remarks on the bill, making a most eloquent and powerful speech.

He contended that an increase of force was not at all necessary, nor was it demanded by the state of affairs, at the present stage of operations.

He was and had been willing to vote all supplies required for the army now in Mexico, but as there was no necessity for augmenting it, he should oppose any increase.

Gen. Scott was vindicated from the recommendation of the force now sought to be raised, and an anecdote was told of him as follows:

Mr. Clayton said that before General Scott went to Mexico, he remembered to have asked him if he was not apprehensive of defeat in the mountain passes of that extraordinary country? He smiled, and said that with 5000 American regulars he could whip any army which Mexico could raise, though it rained Mexicans for a week.

Mr. Clayton said he could not exactly understand what the President meant by "indemnity for the past and security for the future," but an ingenious friend had told him that indemnity for the past meant one half of Mexico, and security for the future the other half." [Immense laughter.]

Mr. C. wished gentlemen upon the other side to answer whether war by conquest, or rapine, was a legitimate power of this Government. He denied it.—There was no such power, express or implied. To establish justice was the object of the establishment of this Government, and not conquest. Our Government was organized for pacific and not warlike purposes. But we were pursuing a course which would compel us to lay hold of the whole of Mexico, and these Bills were but elements of this great design.

It is claimed here (in Resolutions delivered yesterday by Mr. Hannegan) that the annexation of all Mexico, as a Province is constitutional. We were indeed about to send to Mexico an armed emigration. There were in Mexico 8,000,000 of people, most of them colored men. There were as many Abolitionists in the country, and a fact like this ought to alarm this country.

Admit all of Mexico, and you could and would read this Union to atoms. He besought men to pause where he had paused, and to keep that territory from this Union. He intended to vote for supplies, clothing, munitions, &c., but no more troops were necessary.

The financial question was then considered, and it was argued that an enormous expenditure would be necessary, much beyond any amount which would be raised to do what Mr. Johnson proposed. It was said it would be the utter annihilation of Mexico. You prevented them from having a power to negotiate a peace. The Government was now colonizing Mexico by the bayonet.

The idea of colonizing Mexico as a Province was regarded as impracticable and absurd. This was borrowing the example of the Despotisms of Europe. If we meant annexation and to seize the whole of Mexico, let us say so.

Mr. Clayton closed with some strong comparisons between modern Democracy and the Democracy of Jefferson, when commissioners were sent to France to negotiate for obtaining territory, whereas the Executive would now lay violent hands upon territory without negotiation of any sort.

Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, gave notice of his intention to move to-morrow to recommit the bill for amendment, so as to provide for the increase of subaltern officers and privates in the regiments now in service, instead of creating an additional corps.

The Senate then went into Executive session, after which they adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Nothing of importance was done to-day. Petitions and Reports occupied most of the day; and Mr Lincoln of Illinois spoke on the President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

SENATE.

Mr. MANGUM offered a resolution calling on the President to communicate to Congress the estimates and plans of General Scott for prosecuting the war, if their publication would not be incompatible with the public interest.

The ten regiment bill was then taken up.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, then took the floor in opposition to the bill. He commenced by expressing his regret that he should differ so widely with his colleague (Mr. JOHNSON) upon this subject. He then proceeded to controvert many of the positions taken by Mr. JOHNSON in relation to the war, and denied that the boundary of Texas extended to the Rio Grande, citing as his authorities various speeches of Messrs. Benton, Ashley, Ingersoll and others.

Mr. PEARCE gave his views in full, and maintained them in a clear and forcible argument.

Mr Butler next obtained the floor, but gave way to a motion to adjourn over until Monday, which was carried.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A communication was received from the President, containing a reply to the call of the House for a copy of the instructions issued to Mr. Slidell, and papers relating to the admission of Santa Anna into Mexico.

The President refused this call, assigning as his reasons that it would be incompatible to the public interest, as tending to throw obstacles in the way of negotiations, and quotes the course of Washington in a similar instance as a precedent.

Mr. Smith, of Connecticut, moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Adams spoke with much energy upon the message, and moved its reference to a select committee, who would make it evident to Mr. Polk that he was bound to furnish the required information. His remarks were given in a low tone, and during their delivery the members crowded around him, maintaining a breathless silence.

Mr. I. E. Holmes, of S. C. followed, and stated that he admired Mr. Polk's firmness in the matter, and considered the precedent of Washington well taken.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, replied to his remarks with spirit, and thought it was high time for the representatives of the people to assert their rights, and refuse to acknowledge Mr Polk as their master.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, thought that the question was not whether the President could not withhold the information in certain cases, but whether this was one of the cases in which he *should* do so.

Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll, of Penn., followed, and justified the President in his course. He moved to refer the whole to a Committee of the Whole House, and make it the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, insisted that this was a case in which the President was bound to comply with a call from the House.

Mr. Tompkins next secured the floor, but yielded to Mr. Ingersoll's motion, which was carried.

The House then adjourned.

ON FRIDAY, the 14th,

The Senate did not sit, and the House was engaged on Private Bills.

MARRIED,

In Lumberton, on Wednesday evening last, by Thos. A. Norment, Esq. Col. JNO. O. DANIEL, of Bladen county, to Mrs. MARY POPE, of Lumberton.

In Chatham county, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. Neill McKay, Mr. WESLEY McIVER, of Moore county, to Miss JANE C., eldest daughter of Evander McIver.

In Wilmington, on the 29th ult., Mr. JESSE RICHMOND to Miss MARY JONES.

Near Pine Level, Pike Co. Ala., on the 2d inst., Col. JOHN F. RHODES, of Oak Level, Duplin Co., N. C., to Miss TEMPERANCE C. FARRIOR, of the former place.

In Duplin Co., on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Malcolm C. Conolly, Mr. WILLIAM A. FAISON, of Sampson, to Miss HARRIET C. WILLIAMS, only daughter of the late Wm. Williams Esq. of Greene.

In Anson County, on the 16th ult., by Hugh A. Crawford, Esq., Mr. MALCOLM NIVIN to Miss JANE, daughter of Jesse Rushing. On the same day, by John Brodaway, Esq., Mr. VERNON WRIGHT to Miss SARAH HARRINGTON.

DIED,

In Sampson county, near Clinton, on the 4th inst., Miss ANN M. DRIVER, aged 13 years.

At Greenville, Pitt county, on the 30th ult., Mrs. ELIZA GOELET, wife of Dr. E. H. Goelet, and daughter of Mr. Levin Lane, of New Hanover county.

In Robeson County, on the 26th ult., Miss MARGARET McB. McDOUGALD, in the 23d year of her age. She was amiable, discreet, and beloved by all who knew her.

In Robeson county, on the 9th instant, Col. WILLIAM McPHATTER, in the 27th year of his age. Being possessed of sound practical judgment, strong natural sense, he gained the confidence and esteem of all who knew him; never failing to make a favorable impression on the minds of all those with whom he associated. But he is gone; leaving his relatives and a large circle of friends to mourn their irreparable loss.—[*Com.*

In Raleigh, on Friday last, of Consumption, Lieut. J. JULIUS WHEEDEN, of the United States Army.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Jan. 18.

Brandy, p'ch,	40 a 50	Lard,	10 a 11
Ditto, apple,	40 a 42	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	20 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	8½ a 10	Molasses,	28 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	7½ a 7¾	Oats,	30 a 35
Corn,	55 a 60	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	7 a 10
Candles, F. F.	16 a 17½	Do loaf,	12½ a 15
Flour,	4¼ a 5½	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	1 00 a 1 15	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	2½ a 3	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	5 a 6	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Do. English,	4½	Wool,	12½ a 14
Indigo,	1 a 1¾	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 16 "

REMARKS.—In consequence of light receipts Cotton has advanced; last sales at 8 cents, and in demand at that price. Corn 55 to 60. Flour 4½ to 5½. Flaxseed $1 to 1 15.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

New Bacon 7 to 11½. Corn much wanted at 70. Fayetteville Flour 5 50 to 6. Flooring Boards 8 50; Wide 6 to 6 50; Sheathing 6. Mill Timber 4 to 7. Shipping 8 to 8 50. Turpentine 2 35; Hard 1 35. Tar scarce. 300 hhds. Molasses from Cardenas sold at 23 to 24. W. O. Bbl. Staves, rough, $12. R. O. hhd. do. $13. Rice 3 25 to 3 50.

At Cheraw, Cotton 6½ to 8½ principally 7½ to 7¾; receipts of the week 558 bales.

Cotton at Columbus 5½ to 6½. At Augusta 6¾ to 7¾

At New York, Cotton active, but not firm, sales moderate; prices recovered what was lost by the Steamer's news. Flour quiet at 6 12 to 6 37. Corn 72 to 76.

At Charleston, Cotton 7½ to 8.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 14—Steamer Rowan, with goods for Telegraph Co, Murchison, Reid & Co. E. L. & J. A. Pemberton, J. H. & J. Martine, R. Baldwin, W. Winslow, J. M. Rose, E. Fuller, H. L. Myrover & Co, H. & E. J. Lilly, A. W. Steel, W. Prior, H. E. Rambert, C. A. Brown, M. V. Jones, R. C. Belden, D. McGill, D. Shaw, Hall, Sackett & Co, Shaw & Gardner, J. M. Beasley, D. Torrence, J. Utley, J. D. Williams, of this place; and B. G. Worth, N. Gibson, W. T. Horne, Barnhardt & Hix, Worth & Sanders, N. & E. Knight, K. Peterson, G. Greenfield, J. Worth, B. Craven, J. W. Ellis, R. L. Steele, C. Stanton, M. Brown, M. D. Smith, J. P. Covington, Rev. T. F. Davis, J. Lowring, of interior.

Jan'y 15—Steamer Evergreen, with boat B. Rush in tow, with goods for Hall, Sackett & Co, E. J. Hale, Cook & Taylor, C. T. Haigh & Son, A. A. McKethan, T. S. Lutterloh, G. McNeill, Hall & Hall, S. Boon, P. Montague, E. W. Wilkings, W. McIntyre, J. W. Wright, W. W. Briggs, S. W. Tillinghast & Co, Ray & Pearce, Mrs. S. J. Hart, S. J. Hinsdale, D. G. McRae, Cook & Powell, Daniel Johnson, J. Hooke & Son, U. S. Arsenal, James Dodd, J. & T. Waddill, and J. W. Sandford, of this place; and Craven & McCain, P. Evans, J. H. Jenkins, N. M. Mendenhall, Brown & Elliott, Jenkins & Roberts, Randolph Co, G. W. Mordecai, H. A. London, T. Vogler, J. & W. Murphy, John Moore, of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

January 5.—Schr. A. J. DeRosset from New York. 6.—Brigs Mazeppa from Portsmouth, N. H., Marshall from New York; Schrs. John Potts from Philadelphia, Emeline from Fall River, Mass. 8.—Schrs. Mary from Boston, Armada from do., Falcon from do., Joseph Ann from Shallotte. 9.—Brigs Merchant from St. Thomas, Emily from Cardenas, Pinta from Guayama, P. R.; Schrs. Gen Morgan from Savannah, John Story from Cardenas, Col. McRae from Charleston, Isaac Franklin from Boston. 10.—Schr. Charles Mills from New York; Sloop Gleaner from Lockwood's Folly. 11.—Schrs. Leesburg from Philadelphia, Olive from New York, John from do. 12.—Br. Brig Enterprise from Cork.

**Pleasant Grove Academy.

DOMESTIC GOODS,
At Factory Prices.

SHIRTINGS, Osnaburgs, and Yarn, constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Nov. 5, 1847. 88tf

THOMASTOWN LIME.

150 CASKS unslacked. For sale by

H. LEETE.

Nov. 2, 1847. 88tf

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1847. 67-tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

CAPS! CAPS!

THE handsomest assortment of Mens' and Boys' Caps in the market.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Sept. 21, 1847. 81-tf

NOTICE.

THERE has been received at the Cash Bargain Store, a new and complete assortment of D'R GOODS, for Fall and Winter consumption; which have been purchased at exceedingly low prices and will be sold cheap for cash. The stock consists in part of Ladies Dress Goods; satin striped and plaid, changeable figured, apron and scarf silks; worsted and gala plaids; black and colored, striped, plain and twilled goroams; mousselaines de laines; Cashmeres; satin striped and plaid de laines; fancy and morning prints; English chintzes de laines, Swiss, muslin, tarlatan and extensive muslins; barregettes, corded and striped Swiss; new style silk fringes, gimps, laces, extra lace and embroidered handkerchiefs; new style bead lined handkerchiefs; cuffs by the gross; laces and embrices; laces; tapes; bobbins; jaconet and Swiss edging and insertings; Victoria dog collars; fingers; gloves; extra size Moravian hose; spun silk, worsted and other hosiery; caps; nets; lace veils; green barege, &c.

Gentlemens' Wear:

Superior French and English Cloths and Cassimeres; Vestings, some never before out; Tweeds; Satinetts; Jeans; scarfs; Handkerchiefs; cravats; shirts; bosoms; collars; hosiery; suspenders, &c.

Housekeeping Goods:

5-4, 6-4, 10-4, 12-4 Bleached sheeting; brown sheeting; bleached and brown shirtings; cotton and woollen flannels; extra 4 bed lick woollen blankets; damasks; diaper and toweling; bird's eye; huckaback and Russia diapers; crash; furniture prints; dimity; reps; cradle and negro blankets; extra Whitney duck; 3-4 marseilles quilts, &c. &c.

Hats and Caps:

A few superior and latest styles.

To the above goods, with others, the subscriber would call the attention of purchasers by wholesale and retail. JOHN PASTER.

North side Hay St., a few doors west of the Market.

Nov. 16, 1847.

1847.

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, and offer for sale by wholesale and retail, their large and extensive stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing almost every article that is usually kept in the Dry Goods, Hat, Shoe and Hardware and Cutlery line, all of which have been recently purchased in the Northern Markets, at Auction and Private Sale under the most favorable circumstances, and many at much below what they could now be bought.

They respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally, to give their stock an examination before laying in their Fall supplies, as great pains have been taken and much time consumed in order to obtain every article at the lowest price, so as to offer every advantage that would be gained by going further North.

New supplies will be received throughout the season as they are wanted.

W. C. J. & CO. Hay Street,

Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.

Fayetteville, N. C. Aug 30, 1847. 78-tf

N. B. A wish on hand a large assortment of Double and Single Barrel GUNS, with all the necessary equipments.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

1,000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
24 hhds. St. Croix, P. R, and N. O. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
8 tons Swedes Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
24 dozen Windsor, Walnut, Maple, and Oak Chairs,
25 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
26 boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Coppers, Pots, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, Patent Hames, Hollow ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Cognac, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Twine and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 81tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are receiving and have now in Store, a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, &c. &c.,

Among which are—

500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 bags Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
5 bbls. W. & W's Crushed ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
75 kegs Cut Nails, (assorted,)
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Factory ditto.

—ALSO—

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Epsom Salts; Saleratus; Copperas; Indigo; Madder; Window Glass and Putty; Cotton Bagging; Manilla and Bale Rope; Cast, Blister, and German Steel; Steel Shovels and Spades; Cowland's Mill and Cross cut Saws; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky Pat Axes; Carriage Springs and Axles; Tire Plate and Wire; Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for *Cash*, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

August 30, 1847. 75tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are receiving and have now in Store, a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, &c. &c.,

Among which are—

500 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
5 bbls. W. & W's Crushed ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
75 kegs Cut Nails, (assorted,)
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Factory ditto.

—ALSO—

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Epsom Salts; Saleratus; Copperas; Indigo; Madder; Window Glass and Putty; Cotton Bagging; Manilla and Bale Rope; Cast, Blister, and German Steel; Steel Shovels and Spades; Cowland's Mill and Cross cut Saws; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky Pat Axes; Carriage Springs and Axles; Tire Plate and Wire; Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for *Cash*, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

August 30, 1847. 75tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 7th day of February 1848, at 12 o'clock, M., upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved sureties, 400 acres of LAND, lying on the waters of Jumping Gully and Bridge Branch, joining the lands of John C. Davis and others, late the property of Duncan Black.

Also, one-fourth part of 4 acres, including a Mill in Fayetteville, known as Russell's Mill.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Commissioner.

Dec. 20, 1847. 94ts

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

CANDIES.

400 LBS. of every variety. Also, a beautiful assortment of SUGAR TOYS, some very fine, just received and for sale at PRIOR'S.

Oct. 18, 1847. 85tf

NEW
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. HART is now receiving from New York and opening on Person street, opposite the Book of Cape Fear, her Winter Millinery, consisting of Silks, Ribbons, Flowers and Laces, some very cheap. Also, a few fancy articles, such as Veils, Collars, &c. Children's and Ladies' Straw Bonnets; Ladies' Caps and Head-Dresses, very handsome.

She is prepared to execute all orders in her line of business. Orders from the country shall meet with prompt attention. Straw bonnets cleaned and altered to please customers.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15, 1847. 89-3m

Express Mail Line
FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Traveling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 8 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.

July 1-47. 71-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of both firms. We continue to keep a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.

HALL & HALL.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf

☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Marble Factory.

BY GEORGE LAUDER.

Nearly opposite the Post Office,

17-1y[0] Fayetteville, N. C.

On Consignment.

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common brands, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 17, 1847. 63tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of its approved plan of operating, confidently relying on its specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr B returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

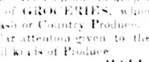
Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 4 door West of Briggs's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of

J. L. BRYAN.

April 17, 1847. 60tf



MERCHANTS
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

Great Reduction in Freight,

Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats—BEN BERRY.
ODD FELLOW.
MIKE CRONLY.
WASHINGTON.
T. J. CURTIS.
READY MONEY.
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats, on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late revision and reduction of Freights.

Their new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration in machinery, her draft is calculated at 14 to 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat now gating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the freighting business with regularity and despatch *on all stages* of the water. They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as in printed rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deemed themselves able to reduce the freights and still do the forwarding business in this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up, with the conviction, that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more justice than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place *free of commissions*—all other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter count all freight cash, or interest added.

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

TEAS!

AGENCY of the N. YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility.

They possess facilities, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell Teas purer, more fragrant, and perfect for the prices in the aggregate, than any house in the world—China excepted.

They most zealously invite the attention of the inhabitants of this town and vicinity to their Agency, where complete assortments are always on hand. They feel no hesitation in stating, that wherever a single trial is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the Canton Tea Company.

Reader, make the experiment! Subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of.

These superior Teas are put up in one pound, half pound, and quarter pound packages, and perfectly secured from light and air.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Dec. 4, 1847. 92tf

VALUABLE BLOOD STOCK
FOR SALE.

IMPORTED FLATTERER, (winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes at Newmarket, England, first October Meeting of 1834,) by Muley, son of Orville and the famous mare Eleanour, and sire of imp. Leviathan, imp. Margrave, etc.; dam Clare, by Marmion (son of Whiskey and young Nosette by Diomede,—g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractions by Mercury—Woodpecker mare—Everlasting by Eclipse—Hymen by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Midge, Squirrel, Camilla, &c's dam) by Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bower's Byerly Turk mare; dam of the two True-Blues, &c. Flatterer was a good race-horse, and his colts from every description of mares are very fine. His health is exceedingly robust, and he is now in magnificent condition.

CLARENDON, by imp. Flatterer, dam Comet by the late Hon. John Randolph's Griselda, son of imp. Diomede, who was also sire of the renowned Sir Archie—g. d. Vixen by Tatler—g. g. g. d. Nettleton by imp. Special Eagle (a celebrated race mare that sold for $2,200, a price, in her day, rarely paid for any nag—g. g. g. d. by imp. Shark—g. g. g. g. d. by imp. Janus—g. g. g. g. g. d. thoroughbred mare then belonging to the late Thos. Tebb, Esq. of Gloucester county, Va. A handy young horse, whose colts are very large, blood-like, and promising.

ST. MARK, by imp. Flatterer, dam by Monsieur Tonson, all that is known of her pedigree, but she is believed to have been thoroughbred. A small, stout, compact, and beautifully formed horse, and of great promise—untried.

Proposals will be received for farming these horses, should they not be disposed of by the commencement of the next season.

For terms, which will be reasonable and liberal, apply to

P. P. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 4, 1847. 92tf

ALMANACKS.

FARMERS AND PLANTERS', and Farmers, North Carolina Almanacks, for 1848; for sale, wholesale and retail by

E. J. HALE.

FRUIT.

A FRESH lot of NUTS, PRESERVES, &c. just received and for sale at

PRIOR'S.

Oct. 18, 1847. 85tf

NEW STORE & NEW GOODS.
L. McKELLAR

WOULD announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he has opened a Store on Hay street, one door East of Mr. T. S. Lutterloh, where he is now receiving his Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

Which he will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1847. 88-3m

FALL. 1847.
NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres, Cassinets, and Ken Jeans,
Satin, Valencia, and other Vestings,
Extra superfine Satin striped Silk,
Colored Silks, plain striped and figured,
Satin striped Thibet Cloth, new style,
Gros-de-swiss and Gros-de Nap,
Merino Silk and Woollen Shawls,
Rich needle-worked Collars,
Flannels, Blankets, and Negro Cloth,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Tarlton and Woollen Plaids,
Poniger and other Silk Handkerchiefs,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Drapers,
65 packages Boots and Shoes,
Anker Bolting Cloths, Nos. 1 to 10.

With many other articles—which will compare with any assortment in this State; and bought for *Cash* by the Package, will be offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail. Merchants and families will please call and examine the Goods.

Sept. 27, 1847.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed to the two tenements West end of the Hybart Buildings, on the North side of Hay street, next adjoining D & W. McLaurin on the West, and E. Glover, Jeweller, on the East, which is about midway between the Fayetteville Book Store and Observer Office, and the Market House, where he hopes his old friends and customers will call and see him.

He is now receiving his fall supplies, which will be found to embrace a general stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,

All of which will be sold at a small advance on cost, either at wholesale, retail, or in barter.

The undersigned intends to try the experiment of selling at smaller profits this season than is usually charged, and would therefore especially invite cash purchasers and those who buy on short time, to call and examine his stock before buying elsewhere.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

August 28, 1847. 79-tf

JNO. M. ROSE

IS now receiving his Fall supply, and is prepared to sell GROCERIES generally, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Blacksmith's Tools, Earthen and Stone Ware, and many other articles, on favorable terms. Call next door West Briggs's Hotel.

Sept. 21, 1847. 81-tf

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Nov 1, 1847. 87tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,
TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores No. 3 in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

$50 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and delivery of my Negro Fellow CALVIN, either to me or in Marlboro' Jail.

Calvin is some 23 years old, six feet one or two inches high, yellow complexion, with a sprightly intelligent countenance, and having been raised by Mr. George Dudley, residing on Three Creek, Marlboro' Dist. S. C., he is probably lurking in that neighborhood, or may be making his way North.

LIGHT TOWNSEND.

Beaufortville, S. C., Dec. 25, 1847. 95-1m

$20 REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 25th of November last, a large Silver Lever WATCH, with a second hand. It had one or two small dents or bruises, occasioned by a fall, and was repaired by Franklin Turner, of Cheraw, S. C. A steel Chain was attached to it, and a small gold Key, and when taken away the crystal had a crack across the middle.

I will give a reward of $10 for the Watch, or $20 for the Watch and sufficient evidence to convict the thief.

Any information will be thankfully received by letter or otherwise, at Liles's Store, Cedar Hall, or Wadesborough.

YOUNG ALLEN.

Anson county, Dec. 21, 1847. 95-3m

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall and Winter supply of **READY-MADE CLOTHING,** consisting of

Black Cloth and Cassinet CLOAKS.

Black and brown Beaver Cloth, Italian Cassimere, Satinett, black Cassimere, Tweed, fancy Cassimere, Fushing, Pilot, and Green Blanket OVERCOATS.

Black Cloth, Tweed, Cassimere, and Satinett Dress and Frock COATS.

Black and fancy striped Plaid, Satin, Wool, Velvet, Persian Plaid, Valencia, blue Tampico, Gala Plaid, black Cloth, Silk Velvet, plain and fancy SACK VESTS.

Bearskin, brown Marlin, Guernsey, Mixed, White, Ermine Check, Red Flannel, and Lamb's-wool SHIRTS.

Bearskin, fine Merino, & Flannel DRAWERS.

Satin Ruby, Tan, plain Satin and Silk serf; also, STOCKS, CRAVATS, and TIES.

Bosoms, Square Bishop and Byron Collars,

Gentlemen's Driving Gloves, &c. &c.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 81tf

No prospect of Peace!

BUT the Subscriber would say to his friends and the public, that he has just returned from the North with his

Fall and Winter Stock of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

He flatters himself that he has the largest and best assortment that he has offered in this market, and as his motto is "*Cheap for Cash*," keeping in mind the "nimble sixpence," he would say to all who may wish to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his Stock will be found a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth, Plush, Seist, Musk, Coney, & Shetland Seal Fur CAPS.

Also, Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Silk, Coney, Muleskin, and Wool HATS, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

J. C. THOMSON.

South-west corner of Market Square.

Oct. 6, 1847. 84tf

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Myrover & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, of course—to regular customers as usual—or to exchange for country produce.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1847. 82 tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "rush" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. Punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.

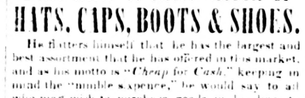
Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

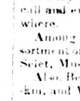
JNO. M. ROSE.

Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of



CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

RAW HIDES.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, from two to three hundred well cured HIDES, a fair portion of which are suitable for Sole or Harness Leather. The price will be low for Cash.

THOMAS C. BLAKE.

Dec. 20, 1847. 94-5w

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 80tf

SALISBURY FACTORY
FOR SALE.

UNDER a Resolution of the Stockholders of the *Salisbury Manufacturing Company*, I will sell at Public Auction, on Tuesday the 25th of January, 1848, at the Court House in Salisbury, on a credit of six months, the SALISBURY FACTORY entire, containing about 2500 Spindles, 70 or 80 Looms, with all the necessary preparatory machinery, a superior Fifty Horse Power Engine, Dwellings for the operatives, &c. Also, one NEGRO MAN about 45 years of age, the engineer.

MATTHIAS BOGER, President.

Salisbury, Nov. 25, 1847. 94-ts

LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Friday the 11th day of February next, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, upon a credit of 12 and 18 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to wit:—

2 Lots on Maiden Lane, (North side.)

500 acres on the East side of Cape Fear River.

2500 acres on the waters of Beaver Creek.

Formerly the property of Thomas L. Hybart, Esq.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

Dec. 24, 1847. 95ts

IMPORTANT LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 7th day of February 1848, upon a credit of six and twelve months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, the following Valuable REAL ESTATE—sold to effect a division—viz:

3 Lots, with fire-proof Buildings thereon, on Hay street, joining Blake and Hooper.

2 Lots, with fire-proof Buildings thereon, on Hay street, joining Waddell and Hooper.

1 Lot on Franklin street.

2 Lots on Franklin and Donaldson sts.

1 vacant Lot near the Jail.

1 Lot in Campbellton, above the Bridge.

250 acres of Land, North side of Clarendon Bridge, with four Stores and Dwelling Houses thereon.

6 comfortable Dwelling Houses on Haymount.

3½ acres of Land joining the same.

54 acres of Land near Mallett's Factory.

100 acres, valuable for fire wood, joining Ellis.

146 acres do do, joining ditto,
104 do do do, joining ditto.

Plats of the above Land and Lots will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Persons desiring particular information about the above Property, will please call on Alexander Johnson, Market Square, Fayetteville.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

Dec. 20, 1847. 94ts

IMPORTANT LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on THURSDAY the 10th day of February, 1848, upon a credit of 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, with interest from date, the purchasers giving Bonds with approved security, the following **VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,** viz:

2 half acre Lots in Campbellton.

Wharf at the River.

Store on Person street, occupied by D Johnson.

Brick Store, corner of Hay and Winslow streets, occupied by H. L. Myrover.

Brick Store, Hay st., occupied by D. McGill.

Wood Building, Hay street, occupied by J. A Blakely.

3 Warehouses on Bass street.

Store occupied by Hall & Hall.

Dwelling north of the above.

Small Dwelling north of the above.

1 Lot—Cotton Warehouse.

1 Tract of Land, Rocky place.

1 do do on Dark Branch, 140 acres.

Ordered to be sold by a decree of the Court of Equity.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk & Master.

Dec 27, 1847. 95-ts

IMPORTANT LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 7th day of February 1848, upon a credit of six and twelve months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, the following Valuable REAL ESTATE—sold to effect a division—viz:

3 Lots, with fire-proof Buildings thereon, on Hay street, joining Blake and Hooper.

2 Lots, with fire-proof Buildings thereon, on Hay street, joining Waddell and Hooper.

1 Lot on Franklin street.

2 Lots on Franklin and Donaldson sts.

1 vacant Lot near the Jail.

1 Lot in Campbellton, above the Bridge.

250 acres of Land, North side of Clarendon Bridge, with four Stores and Dwelling Houses thereon.

6 comfortable Dwelling Houses on Haymount.

3½ acres of Land joining the same.

54 acres of Land near Mallett's Factory.

100 acres, valuable for fire wood, joining Ellis.

146 acres do do, joining ditto,
104 do do do, joining ditto.

Plats of the above Land and Lots will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Persons desiring particular information about the above Property, will please call on Alexander Johnson, Market Square, Fayetteville.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

Dec. 20, 1847. 94ts

AT COST FOR CASH.

THE Subscriber will dispose of the remainder of his stock of DRY GOODS at COST, and some for LESS than COST for CASH only. There will be found a general assortment for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear; Housekeeping Goods, and servants wear also; a small lot of superior Hats and Caps.

Being desirous of closing in a few weeks, those in want of real bargains will do well to call soon as they will seldom meet with opportunities like the present at the CASH BARGAIN STORE. Hay street, west of the market.

JNO. EASTER, Jr.

Dec. 18, 1847. 94-tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

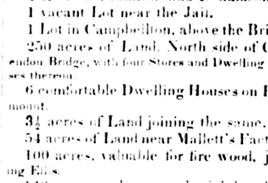
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to G. & H. McMillan are requested to come forward on or before the first of February, and make payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1847. 951F

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, an assortment of Ladies' **DRESS GOODS,**

New style Cashmeres and Plaids, some very fine,
Handsome article of Plaids for children,
Mourning and half do. Cashmeres and De-Lains,
24 ps. Grass Cloth for Skirts,
Colored and black Kid Gloves,
Evening Dresses, plain and embroidered,
Purse, silk, and steel Bead Bags,
Large Woollen and Cashmere Shawls,
Cloak Linings and Flannels,
Cassimeres, for Pants,
Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans,
Bed Ticking and Blankets,
Coffee and Sugar,
Fine Chewing Tobacco, &c.

W. G. MATTHEWS,
No. 3 Green street.

Oct. 2, 1847. 85tf

Dreer's Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Dreer's Philadelphia Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c., and expects to receive in a few days an assortment of Garden Seeds, assorted Flower Seeds; also a small assortment of Hyacynths, Crocus, Narcissus, Early Tulips, and fine Double Tulips.

—ALSO—

150 Flower Pots, assorted.

1 nest splendid East India Flower Pots.

Orders solicited for all kinds of Seeds, Plants, Roots, Shrubbery, &c., which will be promptly attended to.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Carolina do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silesia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Straddia Shawls,
8-4 Muslin de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do,*
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, figd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Boxe Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, some very fine Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE.
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.

Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Alfred Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Es